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FROM TUN-HUENG FRESCOS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

Indian influence on Chinese art is evident from this fresco of the "Dancer" sketched by Y. K. Shukla from Tun-Hueng art exhibits shown at the Sir J.J. School of Art during the Chinese Cultural Mission's visit to Bombay.

Red Jitters Hit Himalayan Shrine

(SEE PAGE 5)

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Antarctic Gibraltar

BY GEORGE BRINSMEAD

AN Argentine Shore Party fired shots over the heads of a British group landing from the survey ship 'John Biscoe', on February 2, according to a report from Port Stanley in the Falkland islands. This was obviously Argentina's way of asserting her claim to the British base in Antarctic's Graham land. Although the British landing party returned to the "John Biscoe," the British Foreign Office has made a vigorous protest in Buenos Aires. The following article providing background information on the Falkland islands is extracted from the "Spectator".

Of course, the Falkland Islands proper are never inaccessible, and it was in winter that the early voyagers, whose journals are now classic documents, wrote the most vivid descriptions of the isles and the climate. Thus John Jane, who sailed with John Davis in the 'Desire,' noted that on August 9th 1592, "we had a sore storme, so that wee were constrained to hull, for our sails were not to indure any force. The 14 wee were driven in among certaine Isles never before discovered by any known relations." Charles Darwin, visiting the Falklands in 1833, made a careful record of the weather day by day: 'May 16th.—Boisterous and cold with heavy hailstorms. May 17th.—During the night it rained. The day was very stormy, with much hail and snow. May 18th—It rained during nearly the whole day."

In 1846 a British trader from Uruguay obtained the sole rights of killing the wild cattle in East Falkland. His lands were taken over by the newly formed Falkland Islands Company in 1851, and in December of that year the company received its royal charter. This Christmas, 1951, the centenary of the charter is being celebrated at Port Stanley, and in the company's widely scattered farmsteads.

The strategic importance of the islands was apparent during both World Wars, and at the beginning of 1940 there were at one time as many as six British cruisers in Stanley Harbour. Nowadays the Panama Canal might be bombed by long-distance aircraft, and the Falklands therefore are a potential Gibraltar, situated on the only alternative shipping-route between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. But the islands are such a remote and very small outpost that, except in war-time, their inhabitants suffer from a feeling of isolation and neglect. The smallness of the colony is indicated in the latest Colonial Office Report, which refers to 1949. During that year the number of births registered was 40, deaths 33, marriages 17. "Two deaths occurred among infants under two years of age." Seventeen crimes were recorded, the total value of property involved being £74. The number of vessels which entered the port of Stanley during the year was 23, but (the report announces) "this figure almost entirely consists of repeated entries by the 'Fitzroy.'"

The s.s. "Fitzroy," 300 tons is owned by the Falkland Islands Compainy, and is virtually the only means of communication with the outside world. The 'Fitzroy' plies between Stanley and Montevideo (Uruguay), a distance of rather more than 1,000 miles, the voyage taking from four to six days or more. There is no direct communication between the islands and the near-by mainland (Argentina) because the British occupation has never been recognised by any Buenos Aires Government since the day in 1833 when the Argentine garrison was forcibly ejected from East Falkland by Captain Onslow of H.M.S. 'Clio'.

It is not surprising that the Argentines should object to the British occupation of the Falkland Islands; but their displeasure does not alter the fact that the islands are British property. The inhabitants are almost exclusively of British descent. The prosperity of the colony—modest though it may be—has been created by British farmers and businessmen.

(Continued on Page 23)

WEEK-END FUN

The golfer leaped up and down and let out triumphant yells as his drive dropped near a green and rolled neatly into the cup.

"What on earth is the matter with you, Sam?" asked his wife.

"Why, dear, I've just hit the ball for a hole in one," exclaimed her husband.

"But, isn't that what you're supposed to try to do?" demanded the unimpressed wife.

* *

An old Scotsman had to get an early train, but didn't want to buy an alarm clock for this one occasion. He sent himself a letter, and, next morning, the postman rapped at his door until he woke.

"A letter for you, sir."

"Thank you," called the old Scotsman from his bedroom window.

"Aren't you going to come down? The letter is not stamped. There is fivepence to pay."

"Not stamped? Then I don't want it. You can take it back."

* *

"How do you spend your income?"

"About 30 per cent for shelter, 30 per cent for clothing, 40 per cent for food, and 20 per cent for amusement."

"But that adds up to 120 per cent."

"That's right!"

* *

A pretty young guest at a resort hotel in the mountains took a walk through the woods one day and came upon a lovely lake. It seemed ideal for a swim, except for a prominently displayed sign reading: "Town Reservoir, no swimming allowed." Disregarding the warning, she slipped out of her clothes and was poised for a dive when a man with a large sheriff's star pinned to his shirt stepped from behind the bushes.

"There's a law against swimmin' in this reservoir, young lady", he told her sternly.

"Why, you, you——" she exclaimed. "Why didn't you tell me before I undressed?"

"There's no law against undressing," he grinned.

* *

Among the witnesses in an assault case was a young doctor, and as his evidence was important the opposing counsel attempted to confuse him.

"I suppose, sir," he began, in a doubting voice, "that you are entirely familiar with all the symptoms of concussion of the brain?"

"I am," replied the witness, coolly.

"Then let me ask you a hypothetical question," went on the counsel, with a meaning glance at the jury "Suppose my learned friend, Mr. Banks, over there, and I should bang our heads together, should we get concussion of the brain?"

"Mr. Banks might," replied the witness, as coolly as before.

* *

After hearing the grown-ups discuss a recent wedding, my four-year-old daughter remarked gavely: "When I get big, I'm going to marry Michael."

We asked why she had decided to marry the boy next door, and she replied:

"I shall have to. I'm not allowed to cross the street where all the other boys live."

* *

A young theologian named Fiddle

Refused to accept his degree.

He said: "It's enough to be Fiddle, Without being Fiddle. D.D.

* *

A young married couple started out with the baby to buy a baby carriage. They purchased one, put the baby in it and started home.

Everybody smiled. They wondered why. Finally they noticed that the clerk had omitted to remove the sign from the carriage. It read: "Our own make".

Mark Twain was once visiting a hill woman who had just given birth to twins.

"This one is a girl, isn't it?" he asked.

"Yes, sir."

"And is the other one of the contrary sex?"

"Yes, sir, she's a girl, too."

* *

The manager was very angry with a new typist. "Look here," he shouted, as he waved one of her letters in the air, "you haven't the remotest idea of spelling. You have spelt 'pneumatic' 'n-e-w-m-a-t-i-c'."

The young lady drew herself up haughtily.

"I'm sorry," she said, "but the 'k on my machine is not working."

* *

"We live in a decadent era. Young people no longer respect their parents. They are rude, impatient, and have no self-control. They take no notice of the experience and wisdom of their elders. This will cause the disappearance of the human race and an end of civilization."

This is an inscription on an Egyptian tomb of 4,000 B.C.

* *

Deep in the country, a carpet-sweeper salesman came upon a remote cottage where he knocked at the door, and was confronted by a man. When he began his customary sales-talk the yokel interrupted with, "Don't waste your breath. I got a carpet-sweeper."

The salesman was ready for this reply.

"Good," he said, "then I can make you a generous allowance on your old sweeper in part-payment on a splendid new model."

The yokel seemed tempted; then shook his head. "No," he said, "I can't make that kind of a deal. After all, I took her for better or worse."

* *

A Canadian woman advertised recently for a cook, and she received dozens of applications for the job. She decided in favour of a woman in a small Alberta town and wrote advising her to report for work.

A few days later she received a letter back.

"Dear Madam," it said, "Sorry to have to turn down your offer but handwriting analysis is my hobby and after examining yours I have to say you'll never amount to much and you and I would never hit it off. Yours truly...."

Two herrings stopped at a bar for a couple of cocktails. One of them disappeared for a moment, and a puzzled onlooker accosted the one who was left alone at the bar. "Where's your brother?" he challenged.

"How should I know?" replied the indignant herring. "Am I my brother's kipper?"

* *

Two sisters had lived together for many years. Then, when one was 98 and the other 96, the elder died. The doctor who undertook the task of breaking the painful news to the survivor feared that the shock would be fatal to her. But the old lady bore up wonderfully.

"Ah, well" she said, "now I suppose I shall be able to have my tea made the way I like it."

* *

A lady called at the electrician's. She was very angry. "I asked you to send somebody to mend the bell," she said, "but she said, "but nobody has been."

"I beg your pardon", said the electrician. "I sent my boy. He rang several times but could not get an answer."

* *

A clever man is one who can earn more money than his wife can spend. A clever woman is one who can marry such a man.

BUSINESS AS USUAL

A Chicago firm advertised what it called "atomic bomb protection" for only one dollar. The protection in question was merely a large plastic bag you slip over your head. And if for any reason, the "protection" doesn't work as advertised, the ad says money will be "cheerfully refunded."

Sign in a Nashville, Tennessee, junk dealer's lot: "All Cars in First Crash Condition."

The U.S. Collector of Internal Revenue got this communication from a lady: "I got your application blank, but as I already belong to more organizations than I really should, I must decline at this time to join your income tax."

—TIDE.

Definition Of Genius

"Probably real genius consists of nothing much more than in seeing the fundamentals of a problem."

—Ralph Wightman.

In The Heart Of A Glacier

The curiosity of scientists can extend to an attempt to find out what goes on inside a glacier. Roy Wood, a member of a team of British scientists which has just returned from boring into the heart of a Norwegian glacier, has given an account of what tunnelling some ninety feet into a glacier was like.

It was, as might be readily imagined, not only cold but distinctly uncomfortable work. Water streamed along the tunnel's floor and soaked their feet, and at one point the walls cracked and let through jets of water, which soaked the shivering explorers. There was always the chance, too, that they might be washed out of their tunnel, which happened to one Swiss expediton which broke through a glacier into a kind of reservoir or hidden stream deep in the ice.

The water was under pressure and as it swished out it took scientists and equipment along with it. The British team decided to forestall such an unpleasant happening if it were possible to do so and when their tunnel became noticeably wet they cut a small pilot hole in the ice so that if they did happen to bore into water under pressure they would have a fighting chance of escape trapped. Fortunately they completed their investigations in safety. They built a laboratory eighty feet along the tunnel and studied the crystalline formatio of the ice. They wanted to find the angles at which these crystals lay for that would give them the answer to the problem of how glacial ice moved. Did it flow like toothpaste, did it slide or did it rotate? They used a special machine designed for the purpose of recording the movement of ice and this proved that the ice in this Norwegian glacier at any rate was rotating, for as they tunnelled they constantly broke through bands of rock debris, the angle at which it lay showing very clearly that the ice rotated.

Now the scientists are back in England studying the data that they collected, but their most certain discovery, which required no proving, was the intensity of the persistent cold which ate into their bones, plus a frozen dampness and intense discomfort. Despite all these drawbacks they all considered the hazardous and uncomfortable expedition to have been worthwhile.

Far Inside The Blue

BY FRED HORSLEY

THE strangest wonders in the universe bolt out of "the blue." Balls of fire, blood, weird fish, odd stones, ghostly shaped "flying saucers"—practically everything but celestial cats and dogs—have rained down from the sky. Not long ago a report from Mexico told how an unearthly craft cracked up against a mountain top and sent little green men scurrying for cover among the rocks writes the author in "Science Digest".

In the light of the Navy's subsequent announcement that the mysterious flying saucers which had been disturbing America since 1947 were actually our own research balloons, it's likely that no "little men" have yet landed here from outer space.

Yet these high-soaring balloons and other sky-exploring gimmicks are helping science to discover at last the unknown "yonder", wrapping up our world in thick layers of mystery. And what the "blue-sky" explorers are finding up above us is almost as surprising as would be "little green men" aboard a real flying saucer from Mars.

For ages men have speculated with awe at the vast heavenly canopy high over their heads. The highest mountains were considered sacred because their slopes seemed to be the stairway leading into a wonderful upper world.

The ancient Greeks and Romans pictured the sky as an iron-hard, durable vault supported on the stout shoulders of Atlas and serving as the private property of cloud-dwelling gods.

The Aztecs in the Old Mexico of Columbus' day thought the sky was made up of 13 different heavens stacked one above the other—with nine assorted hells below. Modern Indians of the wild Gran Chaco region in South America believe that there are seven complete skies. Five hang above the earth, two below—each a different colour. Every animal imaginable roams not only the blue sky immediately above earth but also the next two—the white sky and the yellow-greenish one.

The fourth is reddish—the colourful hangout of the weird Osasera birds who make rain fall. Number five is the golden top—main drag for the mighty sun.

Skies six and seven lie under this world and the big lake on which it rests. Under the "Sky of Gringos," the sixth, is the midnight-hued bottom sky where the sun journeys at night.

At that, the Indian idea of multiple skies comes far closer to recent scientific discoveries about the wild blue yonder than does the theory of a popular 20th-century American spinner of wild speculations, Charles Fort, who suggested that the sky was a huge blue shield and that the heavenly bodies were merely holes providentially punched in the great shield to let in the light!

Our scientists now know that there is no hard shield or barrier in the mysterious regions above us. But there are four distinct "skies" merging into one another in the 1,000-mile-deep ocean of atmosphere between the world and the empty darkness of outer space.

Instrument-carrying plastic balloons, sent aloft by the nuclear physics branch of the Office of Naval Research, have helped to reveal many secrets of the skies. So far, these helium-filled 100-foot "skyhooks" have soared up to 19 miles, more than five miles higher than the record balloon ascent of Stevens and Anderson to 72,395 feet in 1935—the highest any man has ever flown into the blue. New bags that General Mills, the only successful makers of plastic research balloons, are now developing for the Navy will probably lift the sky frontier for balloons to 22 or 23 miles.

Besides these balloons—rockets

(Continued On Page 23)

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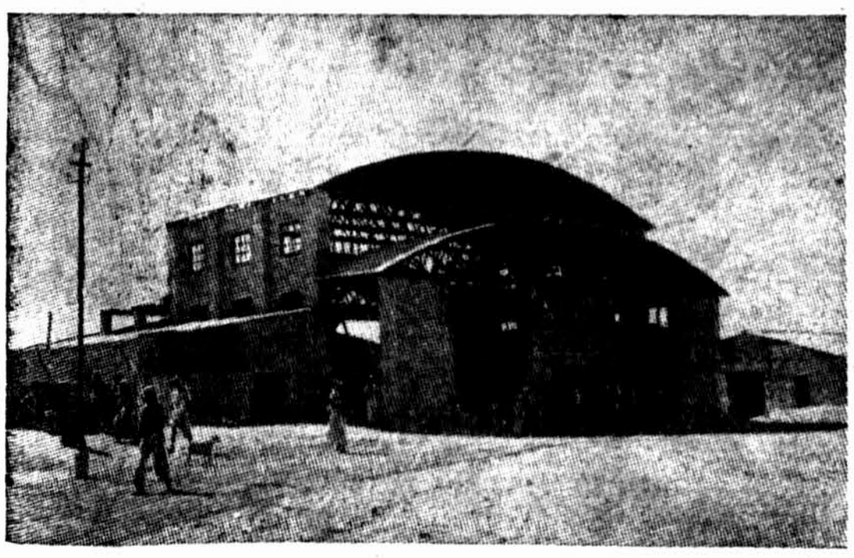
GANDHIDAM FORGES AHEAD



A block-making factory at Gandhidam which daily makes blocks sufficient for six houses.

NEW HOME FOR SINDHI REFUGEES

Gandhidham Is A Living Monument Of Mahatma's Interest In Them

ON the melancholy Friday, January 30, 1948, a few hours before Gandhiji fell to an assassin's bullets, a telegram was placed in his hands. It was from Kutch, and contained good news on a matter in which the Mahatma had taken personal interest.

About a month earlier, at a meeting with Acharya Kripalani and the then Dewan of Kutch, Gandhiji had expressed anxiety about the future of displaced persons from Sind—whose dispersal throughout the country spelt their disintegration—and had asked the Dewan to do his best to help in their resettlement in Kutch. The telegram brought the Mahatma news that negotiations to settle Sindhi Hindus near Kandla in a new model town for them had been satisfactorily concluded, and that the Maharao of Kutch had for this purpose agreed to make a free grant of 15,529 acres of land with several other concessions.

Gandhiji did not live to see his wishes fulfilled, but the dream of 1948 is today already an accomplished reality in brick and mortar. A new township for Sindhis stands on what was once barren land donated by the late Maharao of Kutch. Fittingly, it has been named Gandhidham—the abode of Gandhi. Already 10,000 displaced persons have moved into it.

OLD AFFILIATIONS

Sindhis and Kutchis are cousins. The ruling family of Kutch as well as a large number of the Kutch gentry came originally from Sind; similarly, a number of Sindhi Hindus trace their origin to Kutch.

A common culture implies a common language. Between the Kutchi and Sindhi languages there is very little difference. Acharya Kripalani, who is the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Sindhu Resettlement Corporation, which is responsible for development of the township, in a message said: "Kutchis and Sindhis will I am sure, be soon one people strengthening each other."

Kutch has an ancient history. It finds a mention in the Puranic literature. Until medieval times Kutch and the lower part of Sindh formed one country known as Sindh Sauvir. Repeatedly, in the past, Kutch has provided sanctuary to persecuted people from Sind. For instance, when the ruling Rajput princes of the Samma Dynasty had to escape from Sind as a result of persecution at the hands of Muslim conquerers, they came naturally to Kutch, where the great Runn of Kutch has through the ages stood as an impassable barrier against foreign adventurers bent upon conquest. History is now repeating itself, and Gandhidham is living proof of it.

RISE OF KANDLA

The selection of Kandla, near Gandhidham, for development as a major port spells future prosperity for this township in particular and for Kutch in general. Kutch is rich in all kinds of minerals and has great industrial and agricultural potentialities. Its vast resources await exploitation

After the loss of Karachi there was urgent need for a new port on India's west coast so that the hinterland formerly fed by Karachi could again have a port of its own. Kandla can fulfil this need. The whole of West Gujarat, Rajputana, Delhi, the Punjab, West Uttar Pradesh and Kashmir would form the hinterland of the new port. The highly industrialised city of Ahmedabad would be nearer to Kandla than to Bombay. Similarly, Kandla is 210 miles nearer to India's Capital than Bombay.

Gandhidham is a bold experiment in co-operative self-help, initiated by displaced persons themselves. The ultimate purpose of the scheme is to create a new township which will take the place of Karachi.

Immediately, the object of the scheme is to effectively rehabilitate displaced persons from Sind. Speaking in Parliament on February 2, 1950, the late Sardar Patel declared: "Our object is to put in a population of five lakhs more in Kutch, largely refugees from Sind and some from the Punjab also."

NEW SETTLEMENT

Over 8,000 middle class families are at present co-operating in the scheme. No individual can own more than 25 shares of the Sindhu Resettlement Corporation. The Corporation cannot declare a dividend higher than six per cent. Its Board of Directors includes prominent Sindhis and Kutchis.

(Continued on page 6 col. 5)

OUR DELHI LETTER — From Our Correspondent

Old Parliament 'Lying In State'

DEFEATED MINISTERS PRESENT A PATHETIC SIGHT

NEW DELHI, (By Air).

THE Care-taker Union Parliament is dead, but will not lie down. Several of its Members have resigned, while some others, having been elected, keep away from the House. The House is however crowded by the defeated Members and others who did not contest the elections. On Wednesday fore-noon, there was no quorum in the House, while there were not more than thirtyfive Members in their seats in the afternoon. The re-elected Members are day-dreaming, and the defeated one are counting their cheques.

There was never much life in this Parliament, but whatever little there was has faded away. It could properly be described as lying in State. The proclamation drums of the new Parliament could be heard on all side. With apologies to the great bard, it could be said that Parliament is dying, let it go, ring in the new, ring out the old.

The President, in inaugurating the Session gave an unequivocal assurance that the House would not be asked to pass controversial, non-essential and non-urgent legislation. As indicated earlier, the House mostly consists of defeated Members and of those who did not even seek the electorate's verdict. The Government, it will be evident, is making a mockery of the representative institutions by pushing through highly controversial legislation such Indian Mines (Labour) Bill, Delhi University Bill and Delhi Rent Control Bill. For all practical purposes, the House has lost its representative character.

PATHETIC SIGHT

The defeated Ministers present a pathetic sight. Men are they and must grieve, when even the shadow of what they thought was great and would endure for ever, is passing away. In their leave-taking, they must be embracing even the pillars of the Parliament House. Although democracy knows no indispensibility, many of them have solemnly affirmed that they have been persuaded against their will to stay on Life is continuous process of make-believe.

INDEPENDENTS

Congress leaders ransacked their vocabulary to hurl abuses on the "Independents' during their election campaign. They were neither fish nor flesh to them. In fact, the multiplicity of parties and independents have largely contributed to the Congress majorities in majority of the States. In the game of power politics, the "Independents' are now being courted by the Congress to retain power in the States where it has been voted out of Office. The "Independents" have suddenly become patriots. In Assam and Orissa in the North-east and in Patiala and East Punjab Union and Rajasthan, the Independents may turn the scales in favour of the Congress. The Opposition, largely drawn from ex-rulers or their nominees, is more frightened of the Communists than of the Congress. It is, therefore, ready for the largest measure of responsive co-operation with the Congress. The Election successes are like the twilight of the ex-rulers and Jagirdars. They have a past but no future, while India wants men with a future.

IS IT CULTURE?

Since August 15, 1947, Delhi had non-stop exhibitions of paintings, music and dancing India had become culture-minded. Last Sunday, people of Delhi gave another exhibition of their inborn culture. The Mughal Gardens in the Rashtrapati House, to which selected visitors were so far admitted, had been thrown open to everyone by the "expressed wish of the President." The lawns reared with the greatest care were mercilessly trodden upon by the culture-intoxicated citizens of Delhi. Rose bushes, bearing flowers and buds were denuded of their blossoms. Many visitors took tiffin baskets and had their picnics, brewing tea on the immaculately kept tennis courts, throwing banana peels and peanut shells everywhere. Children ran over the flower beds, tearing everything they could lay their hands upon. They also took the opportunity of dirtying the ponds, canals and fountains. At the end of the day, there was culture, culture everywhere and not many flowers to be seen. The humorous part of the episode lay in the bitter complaints by the keepers of the Gardens.

They should have been thankful that the culture-saturated people of Delhi left the foilage largely undisurbed. It should be madness to complain of Vandalism, if gates of a garden were left ajar to stray cattle. There is a Persian saying that eating is to talk about and to keep alive. In Delhi, people hold that life is eating and wherever they sit they eat, dirtying the whole place. There is growing lack of civic sense, which people confuse with freedom. I have said enough previously about Delhi's fastly disappearing gardens. There is a crusade against them and all things beautiful.

The paradox is that on the one side there is ever increasing talk of culture and art and on the other side, the things, which constitute culure are on the decline. What is bred inside a man or woman is culture, and that was amply exhibited in the Mughal Gardens

(Continued on Page 11)

IN CANAL ZONE DESERT

With an Armoured Car of No. 4001 Armoured Car Flight in the background, a camel struggles under a heavy load in the Canal Zone Desert.

INSANITY

THE RIDDLE OF MEDICAL SCIENCE

MAN WHEN NOT HIMSELF IS

MAD

- STRANGENESS IN DRESS & HABITS
- VACANT LOOKS
- SADNESS AND GLOOM
- FAILURE OF MEMORY
- LACK OF SELF CONTROL
- CLOUDED JUDGMENT
- ILLUSIONS AND HALLUCINATIONS

ARE SYMPTOMS OF INSANITY NIP THEM ALL IN THE BUD

by taking THE WORLD FAMOUS

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a compound of Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls and such other precious stones, nine in all

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YOUR FUTURE IN AQUARIAN AGE

By Phyruz N. Canteenwalla

THE greatest urge of modern man is that of independence under the present Aquarian Age which started around the beginning of the twentieth century. Freedom of conscience, expression and action is the watchword of every individual of the current epoch. Under the domain of mighty Uranus, the sign Aquarius (Kumbha) flourishes in its main attributes of independence, freedom, unity and science. The coming of the Aquarian Age marked the end of distinctive living. Perfect equality, with safeguards for individual honour and culture, is the touchstone of liberty-loving Uranus (Herschel). This planet wields such a great influence that it can do or undo things in no time. What Uranus does in a day Saturn takes a thousand to do. It is the biggest of the known airy planets beyond the Solar System. It is most powerful in the airy constellations of Gemini (Mithuna), Libra (Tula) and Aquarius and "exalted" in the watery constellation of Scorpio (Vruschika).

Era Of Hope And Reason

Uranus is the main planet that has electrified the world with the fire of freedom, liberty, truth and scientific knowledge. It enables one to divine into the depth of hidden mysteries and bring them into the broad daylight of the modern spirit of scientific inquiry. It is an exceptionally strong planet that influences the mind over matter to a considerable degree. With the advent of the Aquarian Age has dawned a new era of hope and reason. The lord of this period is Uranus, which will rule our planet for the next 2,000 years.

Symbol Of Unity

In this Age of reason the dynamic rays of Uranus, undoubtedly, will, in the years to come, release the human mind from all servile thought, into individual independent investigation of its beliefs. Every man will come to believe in unity, and a religious revival will come about, and a oneness of belief through knowledge of all religious teachings. "All nations and kindreds ... will become a single nation. Religious and sectarian antagonism, the hostility of race and peoples, and differences among nations will be eliminated. All men will adhere to one religion, will have one common faith, will be blended into one race, and become a single people. All will dwell in one common fatherland, which is the planet itself." Through the unifying powers of mighty Uranus the nations of every clime will join in forming an international world parliament that should decide all questions between the peoples and establish the consciousness of mankind.

March Of Science

Various aeronautical inventions will see the light of day and this will contribute to the comfort and ease of mankind. Communication by air will improve to such an extent that celestial transport from one planet to another may be possible. Such changes will lead, in the distant future, to "interplanetary" activities. Science will make rapid strides towards the progress and welfare of mankind.

Effects In Transit

Uranus, the father of Saturn, is the determinant of many unexpected major events of the present Age. When it entered the sign Gemini (Mithuna) on July 3, 1947, it gained immense power, and its influence started operating towards the emancipation of India. It marked the advent of freedom with the sudden fixation of the date of independence — August 15, 1947.

Around the beginning of 1950 Uranus in adverse aspect with Mars, Mercury and Sun played the major role in widespread fear of war between India and Pakistan. Again during the last half of June 1950, Uranus in conjunction with the Sun formed the most malefic square (90 deg.) aspect with the war planet Mars as a result of which the Korean War broke out. The countries involved in the war are America, Russia, Korea and China, which are naturally under the direct spell of the planet Uranus. The latter three belong to the sign Aquarius while the former is under the sign Gemini (Mithuna) which is occupied by Uranus. However, Uranus being in the benefic sextile (60 deg.) aspect with Saturn (Shani), global war was averted during 1949-50. Besides, during February 1951, Uranus was in very favourable aspect with Venus, Sun, and Jupiter in the Zodiacal Chart of India that helped sign the Trade Pact and implement the "no war" policy with Pakistan.

Role In World Affairs

In the mundane zodiacal chart the sign Aquarius is posited in the eleventh house of international relationship. Uranus, the lord of this sign, occupies the third house of Gemini that rules communication, universal brotherhood, intellect and the mind of the world. Since September 1951 Uranus is in a protracted prismatic square (90 deg.) aspect with the major planets Saturn and Jupiter resulting in sudden world upheavals unrest and uncertainty. The intensity of this dynamic malefic influence continues till November 1952 during which period the fate of the United Nations may hang in the balance. The current planetary influences reveal that the belligerent powers of the day may be in the grip of war mania. The protracted cold war between 'the eagle and the bear' may lead to bitter relations and the United Nations may become the cockpit of fiery ideology. However, thanks to the benefic transits of Venus, Mars, Sun, Rahu and Jupiter the present explosive world situation is checked to a considerable degree.

Influence On India

In the Zodiacal Chart of India the planet Uranus, the lord of the second house of Aquarius which rules money, is posited in the sixth house of Gemini which governs governmental activities. The heavy affliction of this planet with Jupiter and Saturn is the cause of unexpected setbacks to the country in respect of finance and administration and uncongenial relations with Pakistan, till November 1952. Therefore, it is incumbent on all of us to strive our utmost in tiding over the adverse period that is revealed by the dynamic transit of Uranus which casts a malefic magnetic eye on India.

Your Fortune Day By Day

The following individual Solar predictions are according to the Nirayana or Indian system of astrology. Find your birth period below and read the general indications this week for you from February 17—23.

ARIES
April 14—May 14

The scales of your mental balance tilt with occasional moods of depression on one side and desires of accomplishing a task through an associate on the other. Refrain, however, from a rash commitment earlier in the week. Sudden favourable developments are indicated in mental and occupational pursuits towards the week-end. Co-operative measures should prove profitable in the ensuing weeks.

TAURUS
May 15—June 14

Success and fame go together in whatever you aim. You should be more industrious in planning your activities than in the past few weeks. This is the time to take a decisive step in any pre-planned activity. Resolve to accomplish your tasks in the latter three days of the week. Despite financial reversals in the beginning the week is very fortunate. Look ahead.

GEMINI
June 15—July 16

Trust in oneself is the first secret of success. In this respect self-knowledge is a great help to you. You may be busy with intellectual interests. Your independent outlook should have found dominant expression. Beware, however, of slight mental upsets earlier in the week. Steer clear in any domestic issue involving personal prestige. Lucky for job.

CANCER
July 17—August 16

The spark of romance kindles a new train of activities. New inspiration in the business field may help your ambitions to rise. Real estate transactions brought to a successful conclusion. You progressive, streamlined ideas have financial possibilities towards the week-end.

LEO
August 17—September 16

You are likely to be a centre of great attraction and your prestige will stand higher than ever before. You may be able to gain fresh laurels. Venus posited in the sixth house, will open up fresh avenues for speedy success. Adventure into new programmes may prove profitable.

VIRGO
September 17—October 17

Do not assume of saccharine air while Venus is smiling in the fifth house of speculation. Be venturesome. By dint of your own prowess you should wade into any task successfully. Fin

(Continued on Page 23)

Family Life And School Must Provide Climate To

Develop Child's Personality

By S. Brahmachari

THE epoch-making findings of modern Psychology have duly emphasised the importance of sound training in childhood as determining factor in the development of personality. What type of personality you have is the result of the training you received at home. It is home that makes or mars a personality. It is therefore of paramount importance that we should know something about the principles of child-training at home.

Unfortunately in India there is a lamentable and unpardonable ignorance about the psychological methods of home-training of children. The senior grandmothers and uncles are very self-complacent and feel they have nothing to learn about children as they have brought up a number of them. But the point to consider is:

Is mere bringing up enough?

Can we be satisfied with the mere production of walking and talking animals?

Must we not think of improving our race with the aid of science?

It is stupid to believe that we are perfect, simply because we are an ancient race with a rich heritage.

In Indian families there is a tendency to pamper children, thereby ruining their future lives. A pampered child fails to grow properly and avoids struggle in life. He becomes whimsical, cowardly and self-diffident.

Being admired at home by everybody, he feels he has a right to demand admiration from the whole society. This produces what the psychologists call 'superiority complex' in the unconscious mind of the child. As a result, he fails to adjust himself in society.

Danger Of Gluttony

There is hardly any scientific way of feeding a child amongst us. There is no fixed hour of giving food to a baby. When he cries he is given food. Such a foolish act makes the child cry more, so that he can get more food Again, many of our guardians express love to a child only by purchasing sweets etc. for him. Now the child has taken his meal, next moment he will be invited to take some food from his grandmother or aunt. Thus the child becomes a glutton and starts life with a weak digestive organ. How can he then develop properly all his mental and physical capacities? We must regulate the hours of feeding of a child and never give him anything even if he cries in the interval.

Discipline Tells

Lack of discipline is a bad thing. For example, in certain families a child is severely punished for an offence today when the mother or the father is in a bad mood; tomorrow for the same offence he is not punished at all. Today tearing an unimportant magazine has meant a few slaps for him and a few days afterwards he may get off Scot free even if he burns a text-book! Then again, suppose the father has rightly punished the boy the mother or grandmother will immediately come to his rescue As a result, the boy will lose all respect for his father and the effect of punishment is neutralised. He will become disobedient and wayward. Sir Cyril Burt and many other psychologists have found that most of the delinquent children had no discipline at home. The whole family should work as a united team and should have a definite method of imposing discipline

Early Impressions

Moral virtues should be taught in early life. The unconscious mind is orientated in early life and the impressions and attitudes formed at that period last for ever in a person's life. Bad people come from undisciplined families

No man is a criminal or a 'sadhu' by birth The family environment, the character of the father and the moral attitudes of the mother determine the ethical life of the child.

Unfortunately, we don't realise this fact in our country. We have a very weak national character. Many educated people tell lies, fail to keep an appointment and are hardly straightforward. Why? Because in early life they found parents lying and deceiving them. Parents promise to give a child a toy which was never given; they are always unpunctual and many times they would like to gain something at the cost of an ideal. The moral fibre of the poor child is thus weak, and he is a nuisance to the society.

We believe that the child has no sex interest or curiosity. This is false. Children have a great

"Fiction or friction?"

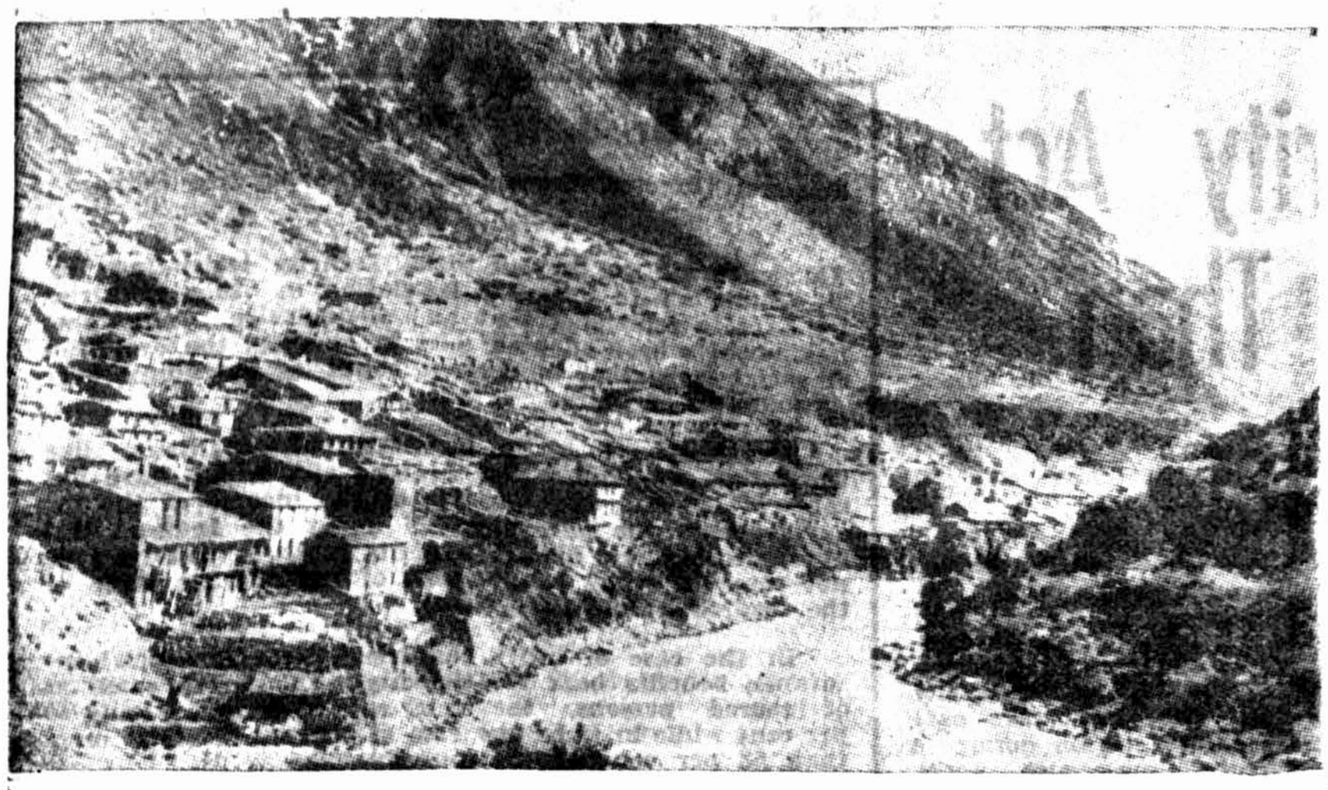
deal of curiosity about sex and they want to know something about it. They sometimes ask 'how was I born?' and we get shocked at it and try to suppress them. But do they remain quiet? They will go to some undesirable sources for an answer and eventually get spoiled. We must impart sex-education in a methodical way to our children and the best teachers are the parents No idea of sin or filth should be attached to sex. It must be taken in a matter of fact way and we must help them in solving their problems. Otherwise they will develop various complexes which may ruin their married life in future. Children who are not liberally given sex education become obsessed with sex and much of their mental energies are wasted in their school and college days in useless anxieties and sexual gossips.

Future Citizens

Training in citizenship and social co-operation should start early in life. The Indian children hardly get a chance in cultivating an 'espirit de corps' There is no children's club, no social training programme in school, and consequently they do not learn the art of social

(Continued on Page 23.)

ABODE OF PEACE AND PIETY



The village of Badrinath a little removed from the shrine is the home of the Marchhas, a Himalayan tribe, who have got used to living in their holy village on the banks of a cold stream. 10,000 feet above sea level.

Cold War Touches Holy Shrine Of Himalayas

RED INCURSION CAUSES STIR AMIDST SNOW-CLAD PEAKS

Badrinath, high up in the Himalayas is the holy of holies for all devout Hindus. A cautious reference made by the MANCHESTER GUARDIAN, the other day to Peking's claim to Badrinath, caused such consternation as to call forth a prompt denial from the government of India.

CHARACTERISING THE REPORTED MOVE AS "TACTLESS" AND "RECKLESS" THE GUARDIAN UTTERED A BASIC TRUTH WHEN IT SAID: "IF ATHIEST CHINA HAD WANTED TO STRIKE AT THE HEART OF HINDUISM, IT COULD NOT HAVE AIMED A KEENER BLOW."

WHILE POSSIBLY THERE IS NO CAUSE FOR IMMEDIATE ALARM, BADRINATH, AS THIS ARTICLE BY A PILGRIM, POINTS OUT, HAS KNOWN THE HAND OF THE VANDAL BEFORE. BEAUTIFUL IN ITS ISOLATION, IT IS NOT INVULNERABLE TO MODERN ARMS. HENCE THE NEED TO BE ALERT.

This article points out how, if the road that is only half built, is completed, it will serve the pilgrims. It may also serve the no less holy cause of preserving Badrinath from the itching fingers of the Godless Vandals again.

LIKE the Holy city of Banaras and Nasik, Badrinath needs no introduction to the Indian mind. About 50,000 pilgrims visit this and the other shrines in the hills, despite the strenuous ascent to reach it. It is considered to be one of the four holiest places of the Hindus, the other three being Rameshwar, Dwarka and Jagannath Puri. It is situated on the shoulder of a peak of the Central Himalayan axis in Garhwal District, in the U. P., the peak reaching to a height of 23,210 ft. above the sea. At an elevation of about 10,400 ft. and on the road from Shrinagar to Mana Pass stands this shrine of Vishnu, which also bears the name of Badrinath.

The original shrine is said to have been built by Shri Shankaracharya, but several buildings have been swept away by avalanches. Each time a new shrine has risen again on the same holy site. The present structure is comparatively modern. It is conical in shape and is surmounted by a small cupola covered with plates of copper and crowned with a gilded ball and spire.

Daily Service

From the glaciers on the sides of the high peak the Bishanganga, an affluent of the Alaknanda river, and several other tributaries take their rise. Below the shrine a sacred tank stands on the hillside, supplied from a hot spring, which spouts out of a dragon's head. Pilgrims devout men and women from all parts of India bathe in this pool.

There is daily service and food offerings (Naivedya) which every pilgrim aspires to share. Apart from the main service there are other services, wherein the supreme being is regarded as human and is served as such—the same way as in other Hindu temples. The temple and articles used in worship are of solid silver and gold. A cadre of priests and minor servants ensure that the rituals of worship are carried out according to time honoured details.

The Chief Priest, known as the Raval, is also a Brahmin of Nambudri class from Southern India. Incidentally, even today, the Joshi Math, residence of the present Shankaracharya, which is hardly 19 miles from Badrinath, is closely associated with the Sringeri Math in the South.

In 1896 a suit was filed in the Civil Court and a scheme of management was framed, by which the Raval manages the secular affairs of the temple, subject to the control of the Raja of Tehri State (now merged.) A large number of villages is assigned for the maintenance of the temple with a revenue demand of about Rs. 7,000.

The actual pilgrimage, though difficult, is very interesting and the Himalayan landscape with rainbows forming incessantly from morn to eve due to the action of the sun's rays in the snow-clad gorges compensate for the trouble taken to ascend these heights.

Northernmost Point

Geographically, Badrinath occupies a very peculiar position. It almost decides the boundary of India with her northern neighbour. India's last town on this most northern tip, Mana, is hardly a couple of miles from Badrinath. The devoted Hindus make it a point to visit Janmotri, Gangotri and Kedarnath before they visit Badrinath. Those who are unable to stand the strain of the entire course of this pilgrimage visit only Kedarnath and Badrinath, whereas there are some who only visit Badrinath, though the number of such pilgrims is really few.

To reach Badrinath there is a fine motorable road up to Chamoli. From Chamoli, Badrinath is only 47 miles. Out of this, 27 miles are now coverable by a motor car as a major portion of this road which was under construction is now almost complete. Only the construction of a few bridges remains. There is, however, a short cut to Badrinath which is between Kotadwar and Rhishikesh, requiring the pilgrim to cover only three miles to reach his destination. The work of road construction stands suspended for the last year or so and if this state of affairs continues, then, it is feared, the entire new road may also be swept away by the avalanches of snow like several others.

Before the motorable road came into existence, it was usual for those who could afford it, to cover as much distance as possible on horseback, with coolies following with the luggage. For those afraid of riding a horse on such a precipitous path and at that altitude, foot slogging was and still is the only way.

The actual shrine of Badrinath is situated at a height of 10,244 ft. while that of Kedarnath is 11,760 ft.

Long History

The story Badrikashram echoes through long centuries. There is documentary evidence which traces it back to the ninth or tenth century. Early references mention it as being near about Taporan, the place of practising penance. Taporan is about six or seven miles from Joshimath and near the Nana ghats. A number of old temples can be seen, though quite a number of these are still beyond man's reach, between Chamoli and either banks of the Alakananda river. Here the desecration of temples and idols have left proof positive of the vandalism of the early Muslim raiders.

Three miles from Chamoli is the ancient temple of Gopeshwar. There is a huge trident here upon which are inscribed the names of victors of the 12th and 13th century. The trident, of course, is older than the inscriptions on the same. Like the temple of Kedarnath this temple too is spacious in dimensions, only the idols have suffered at the wanton vandalism of the Yavanas. Some of the idols here prove that at one time, the worship of Surya, the Sun-God, was commonly prevalent in this area.

Joshimath, is a very ancient place. Years ago, when the brave Katyuri dynasty of the Himalayas was ruling, it was their capital. At least, it was their summer capital. At one time or another this dynasty held sway over vast regions between the banks of Kali to the Sutlej in the Pakistan Punjab. Here too, a number of idols lie broken. Some of them have been since repaired, perhaps by those interested in their sale. There are also some idols which are absolutely intact, probably they were hidden on information of the raiders' arrival. Between Joshimath and the Taporan, too a number of images of various descriptions, lie in pieces and heaps

Peaks & Rivers

A number of ancient shrines are visible here, with traces of the vandalism of earlier invaders. From Joshimath, Badrinath is only 19 miles where a portion of the road, say about a mile and a half, is down the valley and the rest is uphill. It is a difficult pass.

Down Joshimath, the white Ganges that trickles down the Nana Ghat and the Alakananda that takes its rise from the Badrinath make a charming confluence at Vishnuprayag. Considering the width and the length of the Ganga here, it is certain that the main flow is not that of the Bhagirathi that comes from Gangotri but is the Alakananda from Badrinath, that too Saraswati—the main tributary of the Alakananda gliding over the Mana Ghat. But for the cover offered to Vishnuprayag by the jungles and mountains the place would also have suffered the same fate as the other unfortunate shrines. The increasing population, however, of this place is demanding the right of cultivation by cutting down the forests over here.

Pandukeshwar, which is 6,000 feet in height is 11 miles from Badrinath. There are two temples here and they look extremely old. There must be some historical background to this place too. One of these two temples is round in shape, its most peculiar feature being a mandapam in front of it. Some European archaeologists ascribe the architecture to Greek influence. Here through the mountain cliffs are seen the charming snow-capped peaks of the Himalayas.

Snowy Beauty

The real ascent of Badrinatn begins from Hanuman Chatti. The steep nature is a real ordeal to the pilgrim. Most of the people who visit these regions are old and they have to rest every few steps. The temple of Badrinath is visible from a distance of about a mile. On the plains is visible the town of Badrinath. The best months to visit these places are between April to June. Sometimes even in the third week of May, there is no trace of snow on the plains of Badrinath, while the brilliant white snow peaks in the distance hold you spellbound. The Nilakanth peak, shaped like a stoopa, is specially famous for its beauty.

Badrinath is primarily the native place of the Marchhas, a colourful Himalayan tribe who inhabit over 300 houses in the village of Mana. They also inhabit the hutments and hamlets in the neighbourhood. For centuries these people come down to the warmer plains in the days of bitter cold with their belongings and cattle. Until the motor car reached these regions, the most common form of transport was the backs of animals. Mechanised transport has deprived the local carriers of their livelihood. With cars reaching Joshimath, probably these people will have to seek some other means of subsistence. Some of them aspire to inhabit the space around Pandukeshwar, which would solve their problem of running down to the plains every year.

The Dwellers

With the opening of the Badrinath Temple, the Marchhas return to their high-perched homes. Their women-folk wear garments of bright colours and their clothing is beautifully embroidered. The "Odhani" or the upper garment, they use, is purely a decorative piece. Their ancestors were followers of the Buddhist cult and religion. At present they carry on trade with the Tibetans. The Sino-Tibetan relations were a cause of headache to these people as they have crores of rupees worth of involvements with their northern neighbours.

It has already been mentioned that the present temple of Badrinath is a fairly modern structure, built hardly a couple of centuries ago. It was not so long ago that Buddhist idols and even symbols had lost all their appeal. A certain Buddhist idol was consigned to the Narada Tank, on the banks of the Alakananda some years ago. But more recently the same idol was recovered and found an honourable place in the Badrinath temple. The idol once discared is now being worshipped.

BUT NOW SUDDENLY A RED SHADOW RISES FROM THE NORTH AND THE FATE OF THIS HOLY SHRINE IS HANGING IN THE BALANCE.

PERSIAN PROVERBS

As long as day and night succeed one another, do not marvel at the passage of the years.

Why do men repeat those acts which they have already had occasion to regret in the past?

If the servant never transgressed, the masters' pardon would remain uncreated; and if you exact retaliation, what place is there for the exercise of clemency?

Never ask a favour of a mean and close-fisted man while he is sober. Such men are generous in their cups, though they may regret their generosity the next day.

If you are a poet, do not indulge in satire; the pitcher does not always return unbroken from the well.

It is labour wasted to teach a man who refuses to learn from experience.

It is murder to protect a fool from himself than from anything else.

STATE INSURANCE FOR EMPLOYEES

Indian Social Security Act More Advanced Than In Other Countries

BY
Dr. J. N. AGARWALA,
Regional Director, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Kanpur

IN comparing the present social security legislation in India with similar legislation in other countries we have to remember that an all-inclusive programme has nowhere been adopted just in one lap, the evolution of social legislation in certain countries extending over as many as 50 years.

As compared to the legislation of countries like Australia, England, New Zealand etc., which have flat rates of benefits, irrespective of the income of the insured person, the rates provided under the Indian Act appear to be more liberal. Benefits in these countries do not come to even 50 per cent of the average wage of the insured person in general.

In the case of other countries where the social insurance benefits bear relationship to the normal earnings of insured persons, the usual rate of benefit is only 50 per cent while in India the rate of benefits comes to more than 58 per cent of the average wage.

THE Employees' State Insurance Act, which is the first major measure of social insurance in India. aims at providing income security to persons covered under the Scheme in case of sickness, maternity and employment injury. The Act envisages five types of benefits to meet that object.

One of the benefits, namely, free medical service, is in kind and the remaining four, viz., Sickness Benefit, Maternity Benefit, Disablement Benefit and Dependants' Benefit, are in cash. The Act, for the present, will apply only to persons, male or female, employed in a factory employing 20 or more persons and using power provided their monthly wages do not exceed Rs. 400/-.

Sickness Benefit

The Sickness Benefit will be available to an insured person during periods of certified sickness. Sickness has been defined under the Act as a condition which requires medical treatment and attendance and necessitates absentation from work on medieal grounds. The rate of benefit will be roughly half of the average daily wage. But since the benefit will be payable for all the days of sickness including Sundays and Holidays, the rate of benefit will actually come to about 7/12th of the average weekly wage.

An insured person will be able to claim the benefit for a maximum period of eight weeks during any continuous period of 365 days. Sickness Benefit will not be payable for the first two days of sickness which is called the 'waiting period'.

However, in case a spell of sickness follows another spell of sickness for which sickness benefit was last paid at an interval of not more than 15 days, the benefit will be payable from the first day of such spell.

The Maternity Benefit is intended for women workers in case of confinement which means labour resulting in the issue of a living child or labour after the 26 week of pregnancy resulting in the issue of a child whether alive or dead. The benefit will be payable at Rs. -/12/- per day, or at the Sickness Benefit rate whichever is higher, for a period of 12 weeks, of which not more than six weeks shall precede the expected date of confinement. This benefit will also be payable for all days of the weeks including Sundays and Holidays and as such, the rate of benefit will be at least 7/12th of the average earnings weekly wage.

For Disablement

The Disablement Benefit will be payable to an insured person who is disabled as a result of an employment injury caused either by an accident or an occupational disease arising out of and in the course of employment. An Employment Injury may result in either temporary disablement or permanent disablement. For temporary disablement the rate of benefit will be roughly half of the average daily wage or 7/12th of the weekly wage and the benefit will be payable as long as the condition of temporary disablement lasts. Thus, unlike the Sickness Benefit, there is no limit on the duration of the period for which such benefit could be claimed.

Permanent Disablement may be of two types, namely, total permanent disablement and partial permanent disablement. The rate of benefit will depend upon the percentage of loss of earning capacity suffered by an insured person as a result of such disablement. The percentage will be determined by an impartial Medical Board in accordance with Section 4 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. Schedule I of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. lays down percentages of loss of earning capacity for some important injuries, for instance—for loss of right arm above or at the elbow 70 per cent; loss of left arm above or at the elbow 60 per cent; loss of right arm below the elbow 60 per cent; loss of leg at or above the knee 60 per cent; loss of left arm below the elbow 50; loss of leg below the knee 50 per cent etc., etc. Loss of both eyes or any combination of injuries where the aggregate percentage of loss of earning capacity amounts to 100 per cent or more, will be deemed to result in total permanent disablement.

Full Rate Payment

The rate of total permanent Disablement Benefit will be equal to the rate of benefit payable for temporary disablement which will herefurther be called the "full rate." The rate of disablement benefit for partial permanent disablement will be such percentage of the "full rate" at which the loss of earning capacity of the disabled insured person is assessed by the Medical Board. The permanent disablement benefit whether for total or partial disablement, will be payable for life. While, for claiming temporary disablement benefit, total absention from work is an essential condition, a person who has sustained permanent disablement whether total or partial, can engage himself in remunerative work, in addition to drawing disablement benefit payable under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme. In fact, it will be one of the objects of the Scheme to rehabilitate disabled persons by imparting to them training on jobs for which they may be suitable and to help them in securing employment on such jobs.

Payment For Widows

If an employment injury results in the death of an insured person, Dependants' Benefit will be payable in the form of pensions to his widow or children. The widow will get a pension for life or until she remarries, equal to 3/5th of the 'full rate.' If there are 2 or more widows, the amount of pension payable to the widow will be divided equally between the widows. Each legitimate or adopted son and legitimate unmarried daughter will get a pension equal to 2/5th of the 'full rate upto the age of 15 years or even upto 18 years if the son or the daughter continues to receive education to the satisfaction of the Corporation. However, if the total of the Dependants' Benefit distributed among the widow or widowed legitimate children of the deceased person exceeds the 'full rate', the share of each of the dependants will be proportionately reduced so that the total amount payable to the dependants does not exceed such rate.

In case a deceased person does not leave a widow or a legitimate child, the Dependants' Benefit will be payable to parents or grand-parents for life and to another male or unmarried or widowed female dependant until he or she attains the age of 15 years. The rate of benefit payable to such dependants will be decided by Insurance Courts.

The Act lays down certain contributory conditions for the payment of sickness and maternity benefits. The contributions paid by an insured person during a period of 26 consecutive weeks, called 'Contribution Period,' will determine the eligibility of such persons to sickness or maternity benefit during a subsequent period of 26 consecutive weeks, called 'Benefit Period.' There will be a gap of 13 weeks between the close of a contribution period and the beginning of the corresponding benefit period. As such, an insured persons will be able to claim sickness or maternity benefit roughly after about nine months of the date of being employed in a factory covered under the Act. For Disablement and Dependants' Benefits there are no contributory conditions at all. These benefits will be payable to an insured person or his dependants as the case may be, even if such person sustains an employment injury on the very first day of his employment in a factory covered under the Act.

Sense Of Security

It may be of interest to compare the provisions of the existing labour laws for cash benefits corresponding to those envisaged under the Employees' State Insurance Act. None of the existing labour laws has any provision for compensating factory employees during periods of sickness. The provision of sickness benefit under the Employees' State Insurance Act, is, therefore, entirely an innovation. Some cash benefits for maternity and employment injury are, no doubt, even now available under Maternity Benefit Acts and the Workmen's Compensation Act. But the Employees' State Insurance Act makes a great advance on the existing laws in these respects too. There are two important factors which deserve consideration in this connection: firstly the approach to problem of economic insecurity on account of interruptions in incomes of factory employees in case of confinement or employment injury; and secondly, the contents of the benefits payable under such contingencies. From the point of view of the first factor, the existing Maternity Benefit Acts and the Workmen's Compensation Act make an individualistic approach to the problem by throwing the responsibility for payment of certain cash benefits on the individual employer in case of the above mentioned contingencies.

Provision Of Pension

As regards contents of benefits, most of the Maternity Benefit Acts provide benefit for 8 weeks only while the Employees' State Insurance Act provides this benefit for 12 weeks. In case of employment injury, under the former Act the compensation for temporary disablement was payable for a maximum period of 5 years while under the present Act it will be payable from the very first day of disability and for as long as disability lasts. In case of permanent disablement and death, the present Act provides for pensions in place of the lump sum payments provided for in the Workmen's Compensation Act.

All About Salesmanship

PRACTICAL SALESMANSHIP (Including Publicity) by Rustom S. Davar, published by the Progressive Corporation Ltd., 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. pp. 328 Price Rs. 7-8-0.

Salesmanship of the high-powered variety, of the kind that obtains in America is rare in India. It is generally attributed to the low purchasing power of the people, but the real reason is the lack of initiative and ability on the part of those who have goods to sell. To them this book will be a real boon. It systematises the art of salesmanship; it rips (figuratively of course) the customer to pieces and tells the would-be salesman the best method of achieving his end. No detail is too small for the smart salesman, and no "prospect" too formidable, if the salesman goes about it in the right way. For instance, the author lists no fewer than 23 traits which go to make up the successful salesman, and not only that, he discusses every trait in detail. The author has a keen eye on the kind of customers which a salesman is likely to come across. He analyses the motives which make a man (or a woman in most of the cases) buy something. Fourteen motives are given and they are dissected in detail. As an example of the author's shrewd observation and his ability to draw the correct conclusion, the following may be quoted:

"In the selling world, salesmen realise that a woman is the more important customer, because she controls three-fourths of the world's wealth and over half the purchases."

The Finance Minister of India observed the other day that the war has brought a certain indifference on the outlook of the seller towards the buyer. This is the result of conditions of scarcity which even now prevail, but this cannot last for ever. Already there are indications of a slump in business. It is in the days of depression that the salesman will find scope for his abilities. This book gives him all he wants to know. It debunks the notion held by many that it is the work of salesmen to sell the goods somehow—even if it involves paltering with the truth. The saying "Honesty is the best policy" holds good for the salesman always.

The author has a facile pen, and a fetching sense of humour. The book can be read with profit not only by the budding salesman, but by all who want to get on in this world. And salesmanship is not confined to selling goods. The author says, "The baby in the cradle uses simple though very effective salesmanship by crying for attention. The young man sells his proposal of marriage to his sweetheart. The wife musters up all the art of persuasion and charm she possesses to convince her husband of the advantages of buying a new car or a new dress. The husband himself may have occasion to use sales tactics to convince his wife that strictly from the point of view of improving the business, he must attend the "bridge party" or his lodge meeting. The clergyman sells religion to his congregation." In fact, the subject is all-embracing.

GANDHIDHAM

(Continued from page 3 col. 2)

Twenty-five per cent of the Directors are nominated by the Central Ministry of Rehabilitation, which is subscribing 25 per cent of the Corporation's share capital of Rs. 2,50,00,000. Out of Government's contribution, Rs. 5,00,000 have already been paid.

The Corporation, in addition, received from the Central Rehabilitation Ministry a loan of Rs. 1,10,00,000 for house-building. Four thousand houses are ready. For advancing loans to displaced persons who wish to build their own houses, the Ministry has agreed to give a further loan of Rs. 25 lakhs to the Corporation. This would result in the building of another 2,500 houses. All that a displaced person need have in the beginning is a couple of hundred rupees for building a house. The rest would be advanced by the Corporation, to be repaid in instalments spread over 25 years.

MODERN AMENITIES

Gandhidham already has most of the modern urban amenities. All the houses have been provided with electricity derived from a thousand-kilowatt plant. This is being expanded to meet the growing requirements of the town itself, the nearby port and the railway, and the industries which might eventually develop.

The water supply schemes are estimated to cost Rs. 60 lakhs, out of which Rs. 20 lakhs have already been spent.

Gandhidham has a hollow cement block-making factory of its own with a capacity of 10,000 blocks per day—enough for six simple houses. Another factory has manufactured practically all the pipes required for water supply and drainage. The wood workshop and saw mill supply all the township's wood work. An auto-workshop and a mechanical workshop work in conjunction with other units. A fleet of lorries is maintained for transport purposes. The township's other appendages include a laboratory and vegetable, dairy and poultry farms. Hundreds of displaced persons are employed in all these activities.

SINDHI WAY OF LIFE

Gandhidham represents a new hope and a fresh rallying point to the homeless Sindhi refugees, now scattered in numerous towns and cities of the Indian Union. It will give them an opportunity to assemble again at one place and to preserve and expand their social, cultural and linguistic heritage.

Those connected with the Gandhidham scheme had originally planned to persuade Gandhiji to lay the foundation stone. Instead, on February 11, 1948, Acharya Kripalani arrived from Delhi in Kutch with a portion of Gandhiji's holy 'ashti'. With reverence and due ceremony, this was immersed in the Kandla creek on February 12, 1948. This act would for ever and ever make Kandla and Gandhidham a place of pilgrimage for Indians of the future generations in general and for Sindhi Hindus in particular.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

INSIDE STORY OF A MONUMENT

Bungling In The Erection Of The Rizal Monument

THE greatest figure in the history of the Philippine Islands is Dr. Jose Rizal, the great Filipino patriot who kindled the desire for freedom in the hearts of his countrymen. His portrait appears on several of the stamps of his native land. and his memory is cherished with gratitude and reverence throughout the land of his birth.

Among the monuments erected to the memory of this great man is the one in Manila, a picture of which appears on the current 4c definitive of the Philippine Islands. The story behind this monument is an interesting one, a tale of benevolence as well as envy, of much bungling leading to involved litigation, of time and money spent in fruitless effort, and of bitterness and bickering before the structure could be raised.

The idea for a suitable monument to the great martyr was first raised fifty years ago by a newspaperman Pascual H. Poblete. This journalist was already well known throughout the country for his vigorous championship of the vernacular and because he was the translator of Rizal's great treatise 'Noli Me Tangere' into the Tagalog dialect. Poblete broached his idea for a monument to Rizal through the columns of a local daily in 1901, and the proposition so caught the imagination of the public that there was an immediate clamour for a memorial and the usual slow tread of bureaucracy was thrown to the winds and the plan given an immediate 'go ahead' by the head of the government.

William H. Taft, who was at the time the head of the Philippines Commission and the first civil Governor General of the Islands, showed himself a keen supporter of the monument plan. Poblete wrote his letter in July, and by the end of September, the Commission had approved an Act creating a Monument Commission and authorising collection of funds through public subscription.

Among the prominent members of the Commission were Poblete, Paciano Rizal, the patriot's brother, and six others. A public appeal for funds was made in November, and in order to draw subscriptions from every section of the public the appeal was made in several local dialects in addition to English and Spanish. The amounts received from the public were not enough, however, and the Philippine Commission was compelled to pass fresh legislation authorising the Government to contribute 15,000 dollars, towards expenses provided the people contributed 10,000 dollars in addition to the amount already received. The fund was kept open for several years and by April 1912 the total in hand was 136,000 pesos

Open Contest

But before this, the Monument Commission announced an open contest for the memorial in March 1905, deadline for entries being March of the following year. The contest was international in scope, and quite a flood of entries was received. Out of these forty were finally selected for serious consideration, the rest having been found unsuitable in one way or other.

The monument was to have a suitable inscription, and among the entries were the following legends, all connected with Rizal: "Noli Me Tangere". "God has not failed other countries, neither will He fail ours; the cause of God is the cause of Liberty — Noli Me Tangere", "To the Martyr of Bagumbayan", "Blood and Death for the Idea". "Motto Stella" and many more.

The Jury which met to decide on the entries had a hard task, for many of the 'finalists' had submitted artistically excellent designs. Six entries were retained for final consideration, and the artists responsible for them were asked to submit detailed plans and ideas by the end of 1907. The Award Jury ultimately eliminated all the entries save two, the first prize going to an Italian, Prof. Nicoli, while the second prize went to Dr. Richard Kissling, of Switzerland.

Now came the example of the bungle. Although Nicola was the winner of the first prize, and although on February 2nd, 1910, the Rizal Commission closed a deal with him for the erection of the Monument, for some peculiar reason a sub-Committee was formed, given executive powers, and told to negotiate with Kissling! This Sub-Committee was actually created on the very day when the deal was closed with Nicola and the result of it all was that Kissling was contacted, plans were worked out and the contract awarded to him in October 1910, reversing the Nicola award. The reason for the award of the job to Kissling was that his quotation was lower than Nicola's, but the Commission afterwards discovered — though too late— that it had saved a few pennies only to lose several pounds in addition to having earned many severe headaches.

Dirty Deal

A special Act was approved for the exemption of the materials for the Kissling Statue from customs duty, a delivery date was fixed with the artist and other plans had been finalised when a suit was suddenly filed by Nicola, the actual winner of the Contest, suing the Rizal Commission for 'Breach of Promise'. The cause of Prof. Nicola was immediately championed by the local press, who not only castigated the members of the Rizal Commission for having given a 'dirty deal' to Nicola, but went all out to satirise Kissling's effort.

Cartoons appeared in various newspapers lampooning the 'monstrosity' of Kissling, art critics joined hands and scathingly termed the work cheap, vulgar and garish, and there was generally such a storm that the people responsible for the reversal of the original choice were hard put to it to justify their verdict.

Among the reasons brought forward by the various local critics were the following: (a) the jury included not a single artist, engineer or architect (b) Nicola's statue was far more majestic, the pedestal more artistic and the figure nobler and better balanced. (c) Nicola's proposed monument would have been in Italian Marble while Kissling's was in unpolished granite. (d) the column of the Kissling obelisk was disproportionate to its height and the figures were European rather than Malay.

It was only after these rather obvious faults had been brought to their notice that the members of the Jury got in touch with the famous Filipino artist Felix Hidalgo, who was at the time in Paris, and asked him to check Kissling's work and suggest changes. But as usual, it was too late. The bronze for the figures of Rizal and the others in the memorial group had already been cast, and in the face of this, the statue was left as it was. Transport of the monument to Manila and its erection was another headache for the Rizal Commission, and costs soon soared beyond original estimates.

The laying of the Foundation Stone took place on December 30, 1912, the ceremony being presided over by the Governor General, Newton S. Gilbert. The remains of Rizal together with historical documents, collections of coins and commemorative tablets were deposited at the base of the monument. Early the next year final payment according to the contract was made to Dr. Kissling.

Incomplete!

It was only after this final payment, that the Commission realised that the monument was still incomplete, lacking the stairway and balustrade! So a fresh contract was entered into with a firm from Hong Kong, who agreed to provide the 'furnishings' at an extra cost of 3,000 dollars. The long-drawn affair was finally terminated in 1913, and the memorial unveiled on December 17th, exactly 17 years after the hero's death.

Before the monument could be erected, six American Governor-Generals had changed office, three Acts of the Philippines Commission had been enacted to push the project on its way, many international artists had participated in the contest, 7,000 pesos had been awarded as prize money, extensive litigation had taken place, three nations had had a share in the work and more than 100,000 pesos had gone into the construction. Perhaps the effort had been worth it, but it is more probable that a far better job would have resulted if Nicola had been awarded the contract. But in any case, it was not the monument itself that mattered but the great figure whom it commemorated.

As the President of the Rizal Commission said at the unveiling of the monument:

> To many, this monument will scarcely appear representative of the greatness of the man in whose honour it was erected, nor of the height of devotion displayed by the people who have contributed to the completion of the job. But the Commission believes that with this monument it proves in a certain manner that the man in whose memory it has been erected is representative of the race for the sublimation of which he sacrificed his life, and that his greatness merits the respect of all the countries of the world

(Based on an article in the 'Philippines Journal of Philately).

East African Royal Visits

WITH the death of His Majesty King George VI, the entire new issue programme of the Colonies is likely to be thrown out of gear. The last issue of the reign was the 'Royal Visit' of Kenya, a set of two stamps that came out on the 1st of February barely a week before the King's death. It had originally been intended that the currency of the set should be of only nine days, coinciding with the Royal Visit of Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh. This would make them among the shortest-lived commemoratives of recent times. With the sudden demise of the King, the stamps were probably withdrawn from sale immediately, with the result that their period of currency would be only five days.

There seems to be some confusion about the set in this country. A few dealers have received their sets postmarked on the 3rd February and marked 'First Day'. Actually the stamps came out on the 1st and most first day covers have stamps bearing that date.

Sammarinese Columbians

SAN MARINO, ever anxious to turn out stamps, with or without reason, has plumped on Columbus this time. Twelve ordinary stamps and one air-mail are due soon from the 'pocket republic'. A wide choice of designs will be offered and they are obviously aimed at America and dollars. There will be maps of the Atlantic and of the Pacific, portraits of Columbus, pictures of American pioneers battling with Indians, Columbus on board ship, pictures of his fleet, the Status of Liberty and the Map of the World. This set is likely to be the thematic collector's dream come true. After this glut of good things, what more could anyone ask!

The air-mail denomination stands at 200 lire, while the others (for surface mail) are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25, 60, 30 and 200 lira values.

New Canadian "Bighorns"

Canada is to issue two new stamps featuring designs in a completely new style. The first of these values, a handsome 4 cent stamp, shows a 'Bighorn' or Rocky Mountain Sheep, while the 20 cent denominations shows a symbolic representation of forestry products. This latter is a rather complicated stamp showing a coniferous tree which joins on to a plank of wood and finally ends in a roll of newsprint. Also in the picture is a paper mill. A. LL. Pollock, of Toronto is the designer.

The 'Bighorn' stamp is the work of Emanuel Hahn, a prominent sculptor of Toronto. This item forms part of a forthcoming series that will feature various large animals of Canada. The stamps are due later in the year.

THESE NEW STAMPS MAY BE CANCELLED

THE following items, which represent stamps already planned, are no longer certain to be issued. There is nothing definitely known about them for there have been precedents for posthumous issues, but it is most unlikely that any sets not actually engraved and with the plates already prepared will be printed and put into circulation.

Due on March 3rd was the new definitive set for the Seychelles. The chances are that this series will be issued, for plans for production must already be in an advanced stage. The issue was first mooted back in May 1950. The details of the set are as follows:

2c purple, Sailfish.
3c orange, Tortoise.
9c grey-blue, Coco-de-Mer palm.
15c green, Pirogue.
18c marone, Map of the Islands.
20c yellow, Pirogue.
25c red, Tortoise.
40c blue, Sailfish.
45c brown-purple, Pirogue.
50c mauve, Coco-de-Mer.
1 Re. black, Map of the Islands.
1.50 Rs. ultramarine, Coco-de-Mer.
2.25 Rs. olive, Tortoise.
5 Rs. brown-red. Map of the Islands.
10 Rs. green, Sailfish.

In the event of this set actually being placed on sale it is inevitable that there will be a heavy demand from collectors, and the usual attempts at cornering. It would be far better if the set was delayed, the present series allowed to run a while longer and a set issued bearing the head of the new Queen.

BARBADOS

Rather more complicated than the new Seychelles stamps is the set about to be put out by Barbados in connection with the centenary of the issue of its first stamps. The issue date is April 15th, according to the Postmaster of the Colony, and if that is so, the plates have already been engraved. The design is reported to be on the lines of the Mauritius Centenaries, in which case the head of the King is inset.

If some change can be introduced at this late stage, and the head of the new monarch inserted instead, well and good otherwise there will be no harm in allowing the set to come out as planned. It would, in any case, be a very graceful gesture to the departed King to have a posthumous stamp issued for a stamp centenary, seeing to his lifelong interest in all things philatelic.

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FORMATION OF ANDHRA STATE

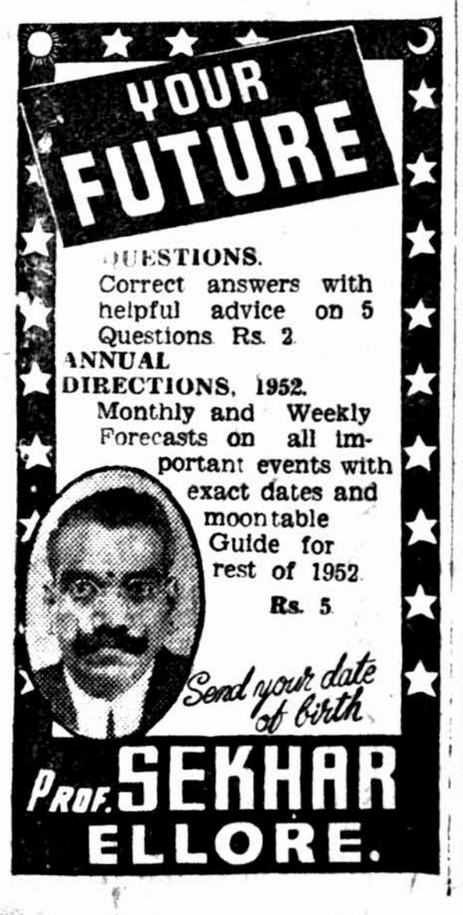
No Relaxing Of Conditions

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16 (PTI):—Swamy Sitaram and his four colleagues in a joint statement issued here today on their talks with the Prime Minister and the President said that the Government of India did not appear to be inclined to relax some of the conditions suggested by them previously in regard to the formation of Andhra State.

The Andhra leaders said: "We had full and frank discussions with the President and the Prime Minister and pressed upon them, the desirability and necessity of the early formation of the Andhra State. The Government's view appears to be that this question cannot be settled immediately and they are inclined to wait till after the summoning of the newly elected legislatures and the formation of the Ministries, both at the Centre and in the States. The Government does not appear to be inclined to relax some of the conditions suggested by them previously. They are also not prepared to make a categorical statement of policy regarding the constitution of the Andhra State now. Neither are they ready to issue a clarification of the various differing statements on the subject. The talks have thus ended for the present. We are going home and will summon our friends and decide the future course of our action."

State Council On Blindness

BOMBAY, Saturday: A meeting of the Bombay State Council on Blindness was held at the Secretariat, Bombay, today. Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, presided.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Special Tenure Abolition

APPLICATIONS FOR COMPENSATION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two amendment Acts have been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, of February 14. They are the Bombay Land Tenures Abolition (Compensation Application and Extention of date) (Amendment) Act, 1952 and the Bombay Co-operative Societies and Charged Expenditure (Amendment) Act, 1952.

Under the first Amendment Act March 31, 1952 has been fixed as the last date on or before which applications for compensation are to be made under the four enactments abolishing Maleki, Taluqdari, Khoti and Paragana and Kulkarni Watans.

The second Amendment Act permits companies, banks and firms to hold shares of co-operative societies and the Government to contribute towards the share capital of co-operative societies and to guarantee the repayment of the share capital of co-operative societies to its members or the payment of the dividend thereon, or both. It also provides that all financial liabilities undertaken by the Government in respect of share capital of certain co-operative societies should be treated as charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.

SIGNAL INSTRUMENTS PRODUCED IN INDIA

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16 (PTI): Signal engineers, representing all the Railways in India, yesterday visited the India Electric Works here which is manufacturing delicate signal-interlocking instruments now in use on Indian Railways.

The engineers arrived this week to attend the conference of the Signal Standardisation Committee.

Although some of the country's requirements of signal interlocking instruments are still imported, a representative of the firm said that if the present rate of progress continued India could be self-sufficient in this direction.

RAJASTHAN CABINET

JAIPUR, Feb. 15 (PTI): The Chief Minister of Rajasthan Mr. Jai Narayan Vyas, told correspondents today that the new Government was expected to take office in the last week of this month and the State Legislature was likely to meet in the third week of March.

After the meeting of the Congress Party on February 21, the new elected leader, Mr. Vyas said, would meet the Rajpramukh on February 25.

The new Government would have several problems chief among which was the resumption of Jagirs. Rules under the new Act were being framed and the required machinery would be set up by the present Ministry.

RED LEADERS RELEASED

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16 (PTI): Two Communist leaders—Birendra Nath Banerjee and Tarapada De—newly elected to the State Assembly — were released this morning from detention in pursuance of the West Bengal Government's order issued last night. Forty-four other detenus, including Communists, Revolutionary Communists and Revolutionary Socialists are also being released today from various jails in the state.

Messrs Banerjee and De were on parole along with nine other Communists.

MacDonald's Term Extended

SINGAPORE, Feb. 16 (UPI-AFP): The British Government has extended for a further period beyond may Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's term of office as Commissioner-General for South-East Asia, it was officially announced here today.

The announcement added the question would be reviewed later this year.

Krishna Menon Heads Mourning Commissioners

LONDON, Feb. 16 (PTI-Reuter): The High Commissioners of India, Pakistan and Ceylon walked in the funeral procession with the representatives of other members of the Commonwealth.

Clad in conventional mourning dress heading the High Commissioners were Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, the spare, grey-headed High Commissioner of India in London and Mr. L. Dana Wilgress of Canada.

An Afghan Prince who is both Ambassador and uncle of the present King-Marshal Shah Wali Khan—walked with the Princes of Siam, Viet Nam and Ethiopia.

Racial Vandalism

U. S. BILL TO PROVIDE FOR STIFF PENALTIES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPA): Representative Louis Heller has introduced a Bill to provide stiff penalties, including death, for acts of vandalism "committed on account of racial or religious prejudice."

The Bill provides the maximum penalty of 10,000 dollars fine and 20 years in jail in cases where the maximum damage is more than 1,000 dollars. It provides the death penalty in cases where the victim suffers bodily harm or death.

MOLOTOV ATTENDS CHINESE RECEPTION

MOSCOW, Feb. 16 (PTI-Reuter): Soviet Deputy Premier Vyacheslav Molotov, attended a reception given here by the Chinese Ambassador on Friday night to mark the second anniversary of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Pact.

Other senior Soviet guests included Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Marshals Toporov and Sokolovsky.

About 500 guests attended the reception.

INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION MAY BE EXTENDED

BOMBAY, Saturday: It is likely that the International Industries Exhibition will be extended for eight weeks from February 24, on which date it is due to be closed.

The reason for the extension is that since the harvest season will shortly be over, thousands of people outside the city will get an opportunity of seeing the Exhibition.

The final decision will be made during the next four or five days.

Indian Mine Engineering Trainees In U.K.

NEW DELHI, Feb 16 (PTI): The first batch of Indian mine engineering trainees under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan have reached the United Kingdom and have begun their course, according to the British Information services here.

Eleven Indian trainees arrived on the S. S. Strathnaver and were joined by another Indian who was already in England. Depending on the individual's previous experience, the duration of the course will be approximately three years.

Plans For European Army

LONDON, Feb. 16 (UPI-AFP): The British Foreign Secretary Mr Anthony Eden this morning received West German Chancellor Dr. Konrad Adenaeur at the foreign office. It was understood that the conversation centred on the plans for a European Army.

Mr. Eden also received the U. S. Secretary of State Mr. Dean Acheson and Danish Foreign Minister Ole Kraft at the foreign office this morning.

The Government of Hyderabad today announced the withdrawal of cases of the several Government servants, against whom prosecutions were launched already for offences committed by them before or during the police action period.

ANGLO-IRAQI OIL PACT DENOUNCED

BAGDAD, Feb. 16 (PTI-Reuter): The Istiqlal (Nationalist) and Socialist Peoples Parties yesterday denounced Parliament's ratification of the Anglo-Iraqi Oil Agreement under which oil is to be shared on a fifty-fifty basis.

The two parties said that Premier Nuri Es Said's Cabinet was "solely responsible for this unjust agreement."

The Socialist People's Party which recently stated that nationalisation of the industry was "an unworkable solution" said the new agreement did not in principle meet "Iraq's proper rights." It did not provide the country with royalties similar to those received at present by neighbouring countries."

The National Democratic Party which stands for socialistic and social reforms and the Popular Front Party last night denounced the new agreement and called for the nationalisation of the oil industry.

700,000 Dollars Worth Drugs Haul

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (PTI-Reuter): Government agents seized beroin worth 700,000 dollars in the biggest single drugs haul here for five years.

They arrested two men and two women in an early morning raid on a flat in Harlem, the city's negro quarter.

There they found five pounds of beroin, equipment for diluting the pure drug and two and a half ounces of cocaine.

FRENCH CONDITIONS UNACCEPTABLE

Moroccan Sultan's View

PARIS, Feb. 16 (PTI-Reuter):—The Sultan of Morocco said last night his eldest son had been unable to attend King George's funeral because the Sultan had not been able to accept conditions offered by the French Resident General.

Arab quarters in Paris on Thursday night confirmed a London report that the son, Prince Moulay Hassen, had been refused an exit visa because he had declined to march in the French Union delegation. Morocco is a protectorate, not a part of the French Union.

Two Criminals Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bhagwathi Masaudin and Samji Lumba, allegedly notorious criminals of the city, were arrested by the Princess Street Police yesterday on a charge of cheating an unwary customer of gold worth Rs. 340.

Police said that the complainant went to the bazaar to sell some gold ornaments. While at the bazaar, a broker accosted him and advised him that the metal would fetch better price if it was melted. He took the complainant to the main accused who began to melt the metal for him.

In the process of melting, the broker is said to have removed an ornament weighing three tolas and a half and substituted it with silver of equal weight. When the complainant took the metal for sale he was told it was an alloy. He got suspicious and contacted the police.

The accused were released on bail of Rs. 500 by Chief Presidency Magistrate K. J. Khambatta at the Esplanade Court today. The broker is absconding.

It was believed that a large gang of professional crooks move about the Zaveri Bazaar area and after contacting ignorant persons cheat them using the same modus operandi. It is also believed that there are two or three shops one of which is used for melting and the other for weighing the stolen metal and substituting it with silver of equal weight.

ADVISORY BOARD OF LIBRARIES

BOMBAY, Saturday: A meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Libraries was held at Town Hall, Bombay, today. Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, attended the meeting as the chief guest.

Mourners Will Dig Graves

GLASGOW, (Scotland) Feb. 16 (PTI-Reuter): Mourners will dig graves for themselves during an unofficial strike of the city's grave-diggers for higher pay which has begun here.

About sixty grave diggers stopped work in 5 cemeteries after digging graves for funerals to take place today. But the graves will not be filled in after the burials and no more will be dug while the strike is on.

Mourners who decide to dig graves will work under the guidance of a caretaker.

The men who gave strike notices a fortnight ago, are demanding an increase of six pence sterling on their present rate of two shillings five pence sterling an hour.

Dead Body Found In Workshop

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two murders were reported from the city today, one from the Chembur and the other from Pydhonie. In both cases investigations are proceeding, and early arrests expected.

These two murders bring the total of violent deaths to four during the week.

The dead body of a worker employed in a cement factory at Sion Tramway Road, Chembur, was discovered last afternoon in a room of the workshop. The body was lying in a pool of blood. The proprietor on getting the news, rushed to the room and identified the person as Rambhau Dondiba Masalc.

The murder took place under mysterious circumstances, and the identity of the assilants is still unknown. It is reported that the deceased had recently engaged a woman to do the household chores in his house, and he described the woman to the proprietor of the factory as his sister.

However, since the discovery of the murder, the woman has disappeared, and the police have been unable to trace her whereabouts.

In the second case reported this morning, one Ahmed Mian Kamruddin residing in a building at Ibrahim Rahmuttullah Road reported to the police that his brother Maulana Mohmed Mia, residing in the same building had been murdered. He suspects that his brother's servant, Syed, is responsible for it.

The victim had eight knife injuries on his body. Police are investigating but so far no arrests have been made.

MAN SHOT AT: VICTIM IN HOSPITAL

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mohanrao, a resident of a flat at Warden Road was shot at last night by some unknown persons.

The victim was removed to the hospital for treatment of a shoulder wound.

The Gamdevi Police who are investigating believe that the motive in the case was robbery, but the victim having escaped lightly, the scheme of theft miscarried, and the thieves had to take to their heels, the entire neighbourhood having been aroused.

LAST DAY FOR CIVIC NOMINATIONS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The office of the Municipal Elections Department was humming with activity today, it being the last day of receiving nominations for the second group of civic elections to be held on March 8 next.

By noon about a hundred nominations were filed for 59 seats which fall in this group. Of these, about 50 were Congress nominees, 18 Socialists a few Communists and Scheduled Castes and the rest Independents.

Nominations will be received till 5 p.m. today.

Man Found Hanging In Lavatory

BOMBAY, Saturday: The body of an unknown man was found hanging by a rope in a lavatory at Falkland Road today. The police believe that the case is a suicide, and that the body has been hanging in the lavatory for over seven days, the corpse being in a highly decomposed state.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Public Works and Housing, will leave for New Delhi on February 22 and return to Bombay on February 24.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

WHAT is T.N.T.?
It is a party of Tamil *Nad Toilers whom the Communists use to dynamite the Congress.*

* *

"Three hundred girls lead Imphal boys' demonstration" says a headline.

Nowadays, girls lead the boys either to the altar or to the halter.

* *

Former senior officers of the German Afrika Corps are reported to have arrived in Cairo to train the Egyptian Air and Naval Forces.

Probably this is the first step to make the Suez Canal an international waterway!

* *

Enquiries disclosed that the International Bank Mission is generally satisfied with the soundness of Indian economy and the valley projects, after the talks in Delhi.

This amounts to an assurance that there will be no more prefabrication or fertilisation scandals.

* *

Mr. K. Santhanam has been appointed as the Lieutenant Governor of Vindhya Pradesh.

A Transport to Government House is a "kushi" job. Mr. Ananthan Nambiar can no more harm him.

* *

Bhupat has become a legendary figure on par with the Fakir of Ipi or the Haji of Turangazai. Most of the Saurashtra princes preferred Swaraj and acceded to the Union Government. But the princelings seem to have preferred Bhupat Raj and alliance with gangster rule.

One cannot predict anything about Saurashtra.

* *

Eight newly elected M.L.A.'s of Bengal condemned the police firing in Calcutta and charged the Government with "indiscriminate police repression on the plea of paddy procurement."

The battle of paddy fields has become an international problem. British paratroopers in Malaya have ordered the local population to burn their crops to prevent them falling into the hands of guerillas. People have to starve themselves to starve out the King's enemies. The scorched earth policy has never been more scorching.

* *

Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, the newly elected member to the House of People from Vijaywada, told a public meeting "I love my country, more than anybody."

Mr. Harin is a citizen of the world, having no clime or country in particular. For a long time, he happened to be a denizen of Khar, sharing honours with Premier Kher.

* *

The electorate seems to have a queer sense of humour. It defeated Mr. and Mrs. Subbaroyan in the same constituency. It honoured Smti. Sucheta Kripalani in the capital city, but threw out Acharya Kripalani from Faizabad constituency. It enabled Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya to top the polls, while Smit. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya was an "also ran", in Bombay.

Democracy has a mind of its own, and nobody can fathom it.

* *

Elections are reported to have brought in many a new face, but it is still the old bandicoots that rule the roost, despite their defeat. The conference of non-Congress legislators recently held in Madras was practically converted into a defeated leaders' conference. It was presided over by Mr. T. Prakasam, who found his "Waterloo" in Royapuram. It received instructions from Achary Kripalani and Mr. Ashoka Mehta, whom the electorate jettisoned. Mr. Dange was there, fresh from his defeat. Politics has come to such a pass that the vanquished dictate to the victors.

* *

While Mr. Prakasam was occupying the Treasury Bench, he launched an anti-Communist drive and said that the Communists had fixed a price on his head. Strange as it may seem, the Reds are prepared to pay the maximum price today to have him in. They have even altered their minimum programme to include the prosecution of ministers against whom Prakasam framed a charge-sheet. Even Acharya Kripalani is inclined for an alliance with the Reds to achieve Sarvodhaya, though the latter are out to torpedo the Congress prohibition programme. Strange bed-fellows, these.

* *

Madras is famous as a state of "Non—s". It started a Non-Brahmin movement, which was open to everybody in the world, except to a few Brahmins. Now it has started a non-Congress drive, which is an amalgam of non-descripts. The United Democratic Front, a revised edition of U.F.L., is neither united nor democratic nor a front. The falling out of the Commonweal Party is the first sign of crack. There will be more collision than coalition with these loose joints.

* *

GLAMOUR and beauty gate-crashed into news columns in recent weeks. The starry heavens of the celluloid came down to earth in Bombay during the celebration of the International Film Festival. Ace producers, class directors, Valentinos of the screen and "fairies" of the movies graced the city with their presence and added to the gaiety and glamour of social life.

Their opposite numbers in Indian screen met and feted them in all phases and facets of life that is Bombay. They were extraordinarily busy seeing things for themselves and giving "darshan" to others. They had to hurry from private parties to public functions and had cover a lot at breakneck speed They were initiated into the mysteries of Kathakali, delicacies and intricacies of the "Tillana" in Bharat Natya and the fast foot work and rotatory movements of Kathak. They were much impressed with the vim, verve and vivacity of the dancers, though they could not fathom the depth of the "mudra" or the wealth of "Abhinaya" which held a hypnotic sway over them.

* *

Indian music, they liked, but not the jazzy airs and the wailing crescendo of our playback singers. The cheap imitation of Western music and their syncopation with Indian tunes, neither having the harmony of the former nor the melody of the latter, probably gave them a headache. They visited our art galleries and museum which played back ages of art history from Mohenjodaro to Ajanta.

In press conferences, they emphasised that Indian films should be less American and more Indian. Consistent with courtesy and decorum, they said in many words that the world waited for a real Indian film mirroring Indian life and typical of Indian genius. It is rather strange that they liked every art of India of the traditional type for its exuberance of beauty and wealth of technique, save the film art.

* *

The film industry has to cross many hurdles before it can come into its own. Also it has to purge itself of many encumberances which act as a clog in the wheel of progress. At present, the majority of productions is in the hands of entrepreneurs who have invested their war profits in this line and are out for quick returns. They have no ideals to live for, nor any art to serve. Shady commercialism overshadows the industry, with the result that the 'white money' and 'black money' are current coins and cover in their currency, theatres as well as film stars. Profiteering motive had gone so far that the producers of a picture took liberties even with the Censors and surreptitiously restored the "scissored" scenes, on the ground that they had a box office appeal. Even film artistes are after easy money and engage themselves in so many pictures during a contract, that they can hardly devote their best attention to any of them. In some cases, they have forward bookings for years ahead. Allegations have been made that they have perfected tax evasion as a fine art by 'split contracts' and other dubious methods. They do not take to a pitture as a whole-time job, with the result that sheer mercenary motive adversely affects the quality of films.

* *

In a press conference in Madras, a foreign producer of note said that he was engaged in producing a jungle film, that he was busy studying the locale, topography and the habits of the jungle tribe for the past ten months and that a lot of research work had to be done before the shooting commenced. This long preparatory period was necessary to give authenticity and life to the picture. Asked whether a film artiste could engage himself in more than one picture during a contract, he said that no artiste could serve two masters at a time, and one picture alone would be a challenge to his histrionic talents. To another question whether the same person could be producer, director and actor in one picture, he said that the three roles were specialised and technical jobs demanding separate expert personnel.

In India, it is not an unusual spectacle of a man assuming the role of "Trimurti" and acting as the producer, director and actor. Sometimes a funny situation develops wherein a person is an actor in a film and at the same time director in another film produced by a rival company. Where his real interest lies, is hard to say. Unless a film unit confines itself to the production of one film as a wholetime job and employs its talents to produce the best picture, the film industry cannot aspire for its right place in the international film world.

* *

An actor's cough or an actress's sneeze considerably adds to the cost of a film, as it involves a number of "re-takes." A star's whim or headache may result in the loss of a shooting day which may mean waste of a few thousands. Feigned illness has become fashionable with top ranking stars who have more than one contract to keep up. And hence the quest for new faces and young blood has started in right earnest. The Kardar Kolynos Teresa Contest for the best Kolynos-smile boy and girl brought in many a valiant Valentino and budding Bergman to the field. The entries were so many and there was such a plethora of "lovelies" and "sweeties" that the general public even began to question the wisdom of the final selections. The selected pair had a free trip to Italy and also a contract with the Kardar Films This is the first concerted attempt to break the stars' racket and put in new faces in title roles of films, to catch as catch can. Though the results are yet to be seen, the attempt is worth it.

* *

Probably following Mr. Kardar's experiment, Dilip Kumar and K. Asif are in search for an "Anarkali," the beauty who shook the Moghul Empire, to play the lead in their forthcoming picture "Mughul-E-Azam". They have arranged to interview the prospective beauty queens in various capitals of the states. This will prove rather a hard find. The Kardar contest that brought in a bevy of beauties of the blonde and brunette types showed a similarity in face cut, resemblance of head and facial features and a likeness in contour and complexion. It looks as though individuality and personality have been obliterated in the modern processing of beauty. In a sense, it is a monotony of beauty. While in old times it was possible to judge by the demeanour, grace, curve and shapeliness the province from which a girl hailed, modern beauties seem to be all-pervasive and do not look like having a local or provincial habitation. The powdered face, the puffed coiffeur, the somnambulist look, the immobile smile and listless eyes have become hall-marks of beauty queens of 1952 The school girlish complexion is a thing of the past. The elongated frame of the willow and the racquet girls looks like cubism or surrealism in flesh and blood. In the midst of the "slimming" modernism, it will be a tough job to discover a figure that will fit in with the heroine, "Anarkali," whose federal structure and stately frame should have a family likeness to the Moghul beauties of the spacious days of Imperial pomp. The authenticity of the Moghul Period has to breathe through the heroine. Otherwise, she will be the sartorial double of the Bombay policewoman.

* *

Director S. Dev Anand has gone a step further and has initiated "Dev Vikrama Deep" contest for India's first all-new-cast picture. He has issued an appeal for educated boys and girls to participate in the contest and win laurels in filmdom. This is a gallop poll for new faces and fresh talents, and has the advantage of enlisting popular support to the would be heroes and heroines, as well as for the picture in the making. Any bold and constructive attempt to brighten the picture is welcome; but the producers must keep in mind that the pictures they produce are the products of Free India, and that they should mirror the glory of Indian culture and the grandeur of its art traditions. "Larra Lappa" heroines and "gone West" heroes do not reflect credit on the Indian film industry.

The beauty contest has been avidly seized by trades and stores to boost their goods and create a boom in them. The latest is the "Miss India Beauty Contest" whose finals are scheduled to be held in Bombay by the end of April. It is an auxiliary of the "Miss Universe Beauty Contest" which will be held in June next at Long Beach, California, U.S.A., and the idea of the sponsors is to enable Miss India to represent our country in the line up of international lovelies at Long Beach. The international contest is jointly sponsored by the Pan-American Airways the Universal International Pictures and the Catelina Swim Suits. The main sponsors in India are E. S. Patanwala & Co., manufacturers of Afghan Snow. The idea behind Miss India Contest is to select a girl who will be India's best. She should, while travelling abroad, reflect credit on the youth of our great nation and act as an ambassador of beauty and goodwill. She should be able to meet people, specially press representatives, stand the cameraman and should be able to answer shooting questions from reporters and behave herself as India's unofficial ambassador abroad. This is a tall job, even for India's beauty No. 1.

* *

Film stars and married women are invited for the contest, and the major condition, apart from age limit, is that they must have "poise, personality, intelligence charm and beauty of face and figure, irrespective of height or weight". This looks like a multi-purpose project, good as an ideal, but impossible to achieve.

Beauty and brains rarely go together. As Bernard Shaw remarked in his letter to a lovely lady, "It will be a case of my beauty and your brains."

* *

As a beauty stunt, it is alright. The chosen beauty will be a sort of peg to hand manufacturers' goods. Miss India will travel to Long Beach at Mr. Patanwala's expence wearing a wrist watch of Rs. 4,000 supplied by the Associated Watch Company and with travelling requisites volunteered by Gold Filled Leather Works. The Deccan Airways will provide free internal trips, while the India Trade and General Insurance Company will cover foreign travel risks to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs.

With so many trades combining to boost beauty, one does not know whether to measure it in terms of mass production or by volume of sales. In Miss India, after all, a dignified sales girl?

* *

The quest for beauty has another side too. Report comes from Nagpur that a number of young boys and girls, bitten with the craze of becoming screen stars, have been duped by phoney film producers who have squeezed cash and valuables from them and then vanished into thin air. A few days back, a gentleman visited the city, stayed in a big hotel for about a week and went about as the director of a flourishing film company. He is reported to have interviewed eighty boys and girls and promised a film job to every one of them. To some he advised the purchase of a new set of clothes as the first requisite for entry into the film world. He volunteered to get them stitched with the latest film cut, collected about Rs. 8,000 and quit Nagpur. Since the beauty quest is breaking dangerous grounds, it is time that the guardians of law kept a strict watch on these friends. If not, a licensing system has to be introduced to protect juveniles from these rapacious racketeers. Otherwise, it will be the tragedy of Beauty and the Beast.

'Forging Another Chain Reaction'

Epp in The Philadephia Inquirer

RS. 15 CRORES SURPLUS IN INDIAN RAILWAYS

Record Figure Of Traffic: Many Amenities Provided

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16 (PTI).

THE Indian Railways showed a net surplus of Rs. 15.05 crores in its working in 1950-51 as against a surplus of Rs. 14.59 crores in 1949-50 according to the annual report issued by the Railway Board here.

The report also showed a record increase in passenger traffic, goods services, wagon usage, passenger amenities, staff and opening of new traffic.

The gross receipts of the Indian Government Railways during 1950-51 amounted to Rs. 263.01 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 26.66 crores over the previous year's figures. Passenger earning were Rs. 97.84 crores and goods earning Rs. 143.01 crores, balance being made up of other sundry earnings.

On the expenditure side, the total amount spent was Rs. 180.23 crores—Rs. 1.30 crores less than that of the previous year. Out of the proceeds, the Railway, however, had to pay Rs. 30 crores as appropriation to the depreciation fund, Rs. 25 lakhs as share to worked lines, Rs. 32.51 crores to central revenue in lieu of the interest charges on capital invested out of the general revenues at 4 per cent and an ad hoc contribution of one per cent under an old agreement.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC

Passenger traffic during the year registered the record figure of 1,30,772 million as against 1,25,526 million passengers carried in 1949-50. Passenger miles advanced from 40,020 million to 41,710 million and freight ton miles from 25,465 million to 27,008 million.

As regards goods services, the train miles, compared with the previous year, increased by 2.89 per cent. Wagon usage on the broad gauge showed a higher daily average of 38.7 miles as against 38.1 miles in the previous year. On the metre gauge, it improved to 31.8 miles as against 29.7 in 1949-50. Net ton miles moved per wagon day rose from 402 to 434 on the broad gauge and from 180 to 190 on the metre gauge.

Sixty-three all steel third class coaches constructed by the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore, to an improved interim design were put into service during the year. Fans were provided in the approved 1939-standard design of coaches, 210 of which were put into service during the year. In all 6,521 fans in third class and 3,807 fans in intermediate class coaches were fitted.

Janata Express services and reservation of third class bogies on long-distance trains were continued and extended. On the suburban service of the GIP Railway (no the Central Railway) electric self-printing ticket-issuing machines were introduced to facilitate quicker issue of tickets.

CAPITAL-AT-CHARGE

The capital-at-charge on March 31, 1951, stood at Rs. 838.17 crores on all Indian Railways, including lines under construction. This comprised Rs. 827.04 crores of Indian Government capital and Rs. 11.13 crores of capital raised by the Indian States, Companies, District Boards, etc.

Capital expenditure during the year 1950-51 on all the Railways was Rs. 25.60 crores, of which Rs. 25.41 crores was incurred by the Government Railways. The bulk of the expenditure on the latter was on open-line works, namely Rs. 22.17 crores, but only Rs. 3.24 crores were spent on new lines.

During the year, 65.62 additional miles were opened to traffic, and surveys of a number of projects totalling approximately 204 miles were sanctioned.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 & 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17.

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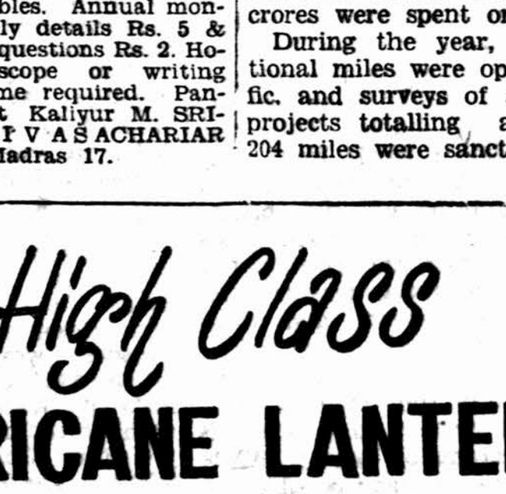

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Takhatmal Jain To Contest A Bye-Election

GWALIOR, Feb. 16 (PTI): Well informed sources here believed that Mr. Takhatmal Jain, Chief Minister of Madhya Bharat, will be elected leader of the Congress Party in the State Assembly at a meeting of the Party at Gwalior on February 22.

Mr. Jain, who has been defeated in the elections, is expected to contest a bye-election. If Mr. Jain is successful in the bye-election, he will, it is learnt, head the Ministry. Till that time, the Deputy Leader of the party, is expected to function as leader of the Party and "interim" Chief Minister.

The names of Messrs. Shamlal Pandviya, Industries and Commerce Minister and Mishri Lal Gangwal, Finance Minister, are being mentioned for the Deputy leadership of the party.

CRIPPS REMOVED TO HOSPITAL

ZURICH, Feb. 16. (PTI-Reuter): Sir Stafford Cripps, who is suffering from tubercular infection of the spine has been moved to the Cantonal Hospital in Zurich for special ray treatment, it was learned today.

It was stated today that there was no question that Sir Stafford's condition has worsened and that this was only a part of the whole treatment programme.

JAPAN ON TREATY MISSION

TOKYO, Feb. 16 (PTI-Reuter): The Japanese team to negotiate a treaty with Chinese Nationalists will leave Tokyo by air today for Taipeh, Formosa.

It will be headed by former Finance Minister Detsu Kawada, who is at present President of an Insurance Company.

Japanese Prime Minister, Shigeru Yoshida in a statement on January 16 said he wanted a treaty with the Chinese Nationalists and had no intention of concluding a treaty with the Peoples Republic.

Elizabeth's Coronation

LONDON, February 16 (UPA): The coronation of Elizabeth II, although not yet determined, is likely to be held late in September or early in October, an authority close to the Royal family said on Saturday.

The new Queen is determined to carry out her thrice postponed tour of Australia as soon as possible, the source said, but she would want to go as a crowned sovereign and not in the interim period before the coronation.

After the ordeal of Friday's procession through London and the funeral of King George VI, Elizabeth was spending the day quietly at Clarence House, while the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret were at Buckingham Palace.

Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands returned to Holland Saturday but most other royal and distinguished visitors were staying in England at least for the week end.

PRIZES FOR VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT

BOMBAY, Saturday: Village Improvement Prizes for Belgaum District for the improvement work done during the year 1950-51 have been announced.

The first prize is awarded to Kakti, in Belgaum Taluka, the second to Borgaon, in Chikodi Taluka, and the third to Olmani, in Khanapur Taluka.

The first prize is valued at Rs. 200, the second at Rs. 150 and the third at Rs. 100.

The villagers concerned will be consulted on the utilization of the prize amounts.

HEART BEATS AMPLIFIED

Demonstration At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

Many non-medical people are always wondering what a doctor is hearing in his stethoscope when listening to the heart-beat of a patient. Dr. N. N. Das M.Sc., M.B. Professor of Physiology, Post Graduate Dept., University College of Science, Calcutta, wondered, whether it would be possible to amplify heart-beats to such an extent that they could be heard by a small or even a large auditorium. In colaboration with Philips Electrical Co. (India) Ltd., Calcutta, experiments were carried out with the result that heart-beats were amplified by means of sensitive microphone and amplifier, so that it was possible to demonstrate before hundreds of listeners at the Indian Science Congress recently held at Calcutta. It was only one step further to have heart-beats recorded on a Philips tape recorder, so that quite a good demonstration could be given of the heart sounds of patients suffering from heart diseases, babies (even an unborn baby), children, adults and finally animals like rabbit, rat and monkey

The use of tape recorders to record heart-beats seems to be very useful for Medical Colleges for the instruction of their students, because anywhere and any time various heart-sounds can be demonstrated without the necessity of having patients available.

RED'S S.O.S. TO NEHRU

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16 (PTI): Before surrendering to the jail authorities this morning, on the expiry of his parole, Mr. Tushar Chatterjee (Communist), who has been elected to the House of the People from West Bengal, sent a telegram to Prime Minister Nehru, requesting the latter's personal intervention in the matter of detention of members of state and union legislatures

The telegram stated: "Apropos your declaration in the Parliament I inform you that I am being detained today by the West Bengal Government order. Demand personal intervention and immediate release."

Release Of Groundnut Oil

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16 (PTI).

The Government of India has decided to release a further quota of twentyone thousand tons of groundnut oil for allotment to established shippers during the first quarter of 1952, according to a press note issued by the chief controller of exports.

This is in addition to the quotas of groundnuts and groundnut oil released in October last year for shipment upto end of the year to countries with which there were bilateral trade agreements.

New Plan For New Guinea

HAGUE, Feb. 16, (PTI-Reuter): The idea of a temporary Dutch-Indonesian administration for Western New Guinea to solve the three-year-old dispute between the two countries over its possession is now under consideration it was learned here today from Indonesian sources.

Arrested For Alleged Bribe-Taking

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. V. S. Pandit, Manager of the Mail Motor Service Station, Post and Telegraph Department, Bombay, was arrested yesterday afternoon by the Special Police Establishment for alleged acceptance of illegal gratification.

Congress House Telephone Numbers Changed

BOMBAY, Saturday: Telephone numbers of the Congress House will be changed as from 4 p.m. on February 16, 1952. The new numbers will be 73111, 73112, and 73113. The number of the Office of the Congress Municipal Party will be 73800.

Save The 'Harijan'

Drive For Fresh Subscribers

Messrs. M. N. Jai, N. J. Dave and K. K. Mody have issued the following appeal: The 'Harijan' group of papers founded by Mahatma Gandhi and so ably edited by Mr. K. G. Mashruwala, since the demise of the Father of the Nation, are facing the prospect of closure—for want of sufficient subscribers.

It is hardly necessary to relate 'the contribution made by these papers in shaping the public life of this country' in the past or the place it continues to occupy in the minds and hearts of thinking people even at the present day, not only in India but also among enlightened circles abroad.

The "Harijan" is unique among the newspapers of the world that it does not accept any advertisements.

The "Harijan" is a forum for fearless and vigorous discussion of all basic problems of the nation—economic, political and social.

The "Harijan" under the editorship of Mr. K. G. Mashruwala has been 'a weekly vehicle of applied Gandhism.'

We believe it is supremely important for the healthy growth of our Infant Democracy that the "Harijan" should be helped to continue to serve our country and our people. We believe that our view is shared by serious-minded people of all shades of opinion throughout the country.

Early this month, the Trustees announced their intention to close down the papers with effect from the end of February, in view of dwindling subscribers. Now happily they have decided to continue the publication of the "Harijan" Papers for six months more. Even so, the task is urgent.

We, the undersigned and our friends have voluntarily undertaken the task of enrolling 10,000 subscribers for the "Harijan" Papers, before March 31, 1952. The yearly subscription is Rs. 6/- only.

Subscriptions should be addressed either to the Navjivan Trust, Ahmedabad or to any of the three undernamed persons at Vyavahar Shuddhi Mandal, 187, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay:—Mr. M. N. Jai, Mr. N. J. Dave, Mr. K. K. Mody.

Bombay Citizens' Response

BOMBAY, Feb. 16: Attempts are being made here to prevent the closing down of Harijan group of newspapers started by Mahatma Gandhi.

Three citizens have not offered to enlist 10,000 subscribers before the end of March so as to enable continuance of the publications. They have issued an appeal to the public to come forward and support the cause

LATEST SITUATION IN TELENGANA

Ramanand Tirth's Report To Congress Secretary

HYDERABAD (Dn), Feb. 16 (PTI): Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastry, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, passed through Begumpet airport today on his way to Bangalore.

At the airport, he was met by Swamy Ramanand Tirth, Messrs. D. G. Bindu and Madapati Ramchandra Rao, President and General Secretary respectively of the Hyderabad Pradesh Congress Committee.

The Pradesh Congress leaders were reported to have acquainted Lal Bahadur Shastry with the latest situation in Telengana. They also, it was learnt, discussed with him some organisational matters. The Congress Secretary asked the Pradesh Congress leaders to submit a report in this connection.

During his stay at Bangalore, Mr. Shastry will hold consultations with the Mysore Pradesh Congress leaders on the question of the leadership of the State Legislature Congress Party and submit a report to the Congress President.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Magh Vad 6, 2008
Muslim: Jamod ul Aval 20, 1371
Parsi: Shehrewar 18, ,1321
Sunrise 7-7 a.m., Sunset 6-40 p.m.
Hightide: 3-2, 16-5. Lowtide: 9-26, 21-25

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE: Address "Trade Unions in Asia" by Mr. A. C. Ghatak of the I.L.O., Servants of India Socy. Home, Sandhurst Rd., 9-30 a.m.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION: Mr. Veerbal Mehta and others will lecture in English, Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, 10-15 a.m.

HANDICRAFTS TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE: Meeting of past students, Elphinstone Tech. High School, Dhobi Talao, 3 p.m.

R. A. PODAR MEDICAL COLLEGE: Annual social and prize distribution, College grounds, Worli, 5 p.m

GOMANTAK MAHARATHA SAMAJ: Condolence meeting in memory of Dr Shamrao R. Moolgaonkar, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, 6 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on Concentration, Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

GHATKOPAR BALKAN-JI-BARI: Celebration of "Vasant Ustava", in the morning at the centre, and presentation of short programme on beach of Raj Bhuvan in the presence of H.E. the Governor and Lady Maharaj Singh in the afternoon.

ALL-INDIA PEACE COUNCIL: Volunteers will go around the city selling Korea Peace Flags today and tomorrow.

CONDOLENCE MEETING: Condolence meeting to mourn the death of Dr. S. R. Moolgavkar 6 p.m. at Blavatsky Lodge. Mayor Patil to preside.

Weather Gets Dry Over India

LIGHT SHOWERS IN THE PUNJAB

POONA, Feb. 16 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday:

Weather has been dry over the country except for a few light showers in the Punjab (I). Dharansala has reported a quarter inch of rain.

Night temperatures were two and five degrees below normal over Tamilnad, Mysore, Travancore Cochin, South Coastal Orissa and the adjoining parts of coastal Andhradesa. They were appreciably to markedly above normal over the region extending from North Deccan (Des) and East Uttar Pradesh to the Punjab (I) and East Rajasthan.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF SUNDAY: Weather will be mainly dry over the country with likelihood of fall in night temperatures over north-west India.

Following is the weather chart, showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from January 1 1952, and departure from normal recorded on Saturday:

BOMBAY	84	71	0	0	—0.2
Calcutta	93	64	0	0	—1.0
Lucknow	91	61	0	0.5	—0.7
Madras	89	67	0	0.2	—1.0
Nagpur	—	64	0	0.7	—0.1
Patna	87	61	0	0	—1.0
Poona	94	58	0	0	—0.1
Surat	91	66	0	0	—0.2

Magnetic Disturbances

MADRAS, Feb. 16 (PTI): Ionospheric and magnetic disturbances are likely between February 17 and 20, says a report from Kodaikanal Observatory.

Damaged Railway Track Repaired: Normal Traffic

BOMBAY, Saturday: The damaged railway track at mileage 445 between Mehidpur and Lulli Richa in Ratlam district has been repaired. Through communication was restored at 11 p.m. on February 15.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

7-45 a.m. K. N. Ghia, L. G. songs, 8-15 Vinodini Dixit, Khayal, 11-45 Ram Marathe, Khayal, 12-15 p.m. For women (G.) 1-10 Master Ibrahim, Clarionet, 1-40 The Weeks Programmes 1-45 Sunday Afternoon 'Prom'. 5-30 Ram Marathe, Khayal, 6-10 Azim Khan, Sitar, 6-30 Vinodini Dixit, Khayal, 7-00 K. N. Ghia, Gujarati geet, 7-20 Air Quartet, 7-30 Wazir Bai, Thumri, 7-45 For Industrial Workers, 8-30 Ratnakar S. Pai, Khayal, 8-45 K. N. Ghia, L. G. songs, 9-15 Karnatic Music, 9-45, We Present 10 Connoisseur's Choice.

VARIATIONS: 8 a.m. Master Ibrahim Clarionet 8-45 Vinodini Dixit, Marathi Bhavgeeten, 11-00 Ap Ki Pasand, 12-15 p.m. 'Pratidnyapoorti', Musical Feature in Marathi, 1-00 Song from Swayamvar, 1-30 Vazirbai, Ghazal, 1-50 Ratankar S. Pai, Khayal, 5-30 For Children (Marathi), 6-00 Damuanna Mali and Party Abhang, 6-20 For the Villages, (Marathi), 6-50 For the Villages (Kannada), 8-15 Vinodini Dixit Bhavgeeten, 8-30 Urdu Aur Doosari, Zabanen, 8-45 Ram Marathe, Marathi stage song, 9 Vazirbai, Geet aur Ghazal, 9-30 Radio Trailer, (Marathi), 9-45 Master Ibrahim, Clarionet, 10-00 Ratnakar S. Pai, Khayal, 10-30 Bade Ghulam Ali Khan, Khayal.

BARODA—AHMEDABAD

250 m.—326.1m. — 8-15 a.m. Shivkumar Shukla (Classical Vocal Music), 9-00 Programme in Gujarati for Children, 6-00 p.m. Lakshman K. Bhave (Bhajan), 6-20 Uma Divetia, 6-35 Shama ane Parwana (Ahmedabad only), 7-00 Shivkumar Shukla (Khayal), 7-35 Uma Divetia (Geeto), 7-45 Swar Vilas (Baroda only), 8-00 Shivkumar Shukla (Khayal), 8-30 Apani Pasandgi (Baroda only), 8-30 Bharatiya Sangeet: (Ahmedabad only). 9-15 Uma Divetia (Nhanalalna Geeto); 9-30 Shivkumar Shukla (Vocal Music).

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE

4-15 p.m. Sports Round-Up, 5-00 English Magazine, 5-30 Calling All Forces, 6-45 Melody from the Stars, 7-45 Conctrto, 8-45 The Small Geography of a Youngish Writer, 9-00 Ray's Laugh, 9-45 London Forum, 10-15 Sunday Service, 11-00 In Town Tonight.

EASTERN SERVICE

6-15 London Calling Asia, 7-30 News and News Talk, 7-45 Bachchon Ke Lie, 8-15 Radio Se Angrezi, 8-25 In Se Miliye, 8-35 Ap Ke Jawab Men, 8-45 The News and 'London Letter'.

CEYLON

7-15 a.m. It's a Good Day, 7-30 B B C News, 7-45 Light and Bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 815 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Sons of the Pioneers, 9-00 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-15 Pen-friends' Corner, 9-30 Choice of the People, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11-00 Hindi Programmes, 12-00 noon Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 p.m. Curtain Call, 1-00 Close Down

5-00 p.m. Hindi Programmes, 6-30 The Lipton Show (Hindi), 6-45 Hindi Programmes, 7-00 The Singing Americans, 7-15 Music from Latin America, 7-30 Waltzes of the Day, 8-00 Famous Tenors, 8-30 Melody Tours (Govt. Tourist Bureau), 9-00 Theatre of the Air, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes, 10-15 Close Down.

Parliament Proceedings

With effect from February 17, All India Radio, Bombay will relay from Delhi a weekly review in English of the proceedings of the Parliament every Sunday at 8-50 p.m. The reviewer will be Mr. Jaipal Singh, M.P. This programme can be heard on Bombay A (244 and 61.98 metres).

Items of programmes originally scheduled at this time on Bombay-A will be cancelled.

Talk In Urdu

On February 17 at 8-30 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a talk in Urdu on "Hindustan Ka Asar" in the series "Urdu Aur Doosari Zabanen". The talker will be Najib Ashaat Nadvi.

The programme can be heard on Bombay B. (353 and 89.15 metres.)

SOCIALISED STATE LEADS TO TYRANNY

Proposition Lost In 'Varsity Debate

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A PROPOSITION "that a fully socialised state must eventually become a tyranny" was overwhelmingly lost in a debate held at the Convocation Hall today, in which the two members of the visiting U. K. Debating Team participated. Mr. N. J. Wadia, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, presided.

The debate was of a high order and good-humoured, both the sides exchanging lively repartees.

Miss F. K. Parekh of the Law College moving the proposition said that any freedom which would tend to interfere with private property must eventually result in tyranny. Under the socialised state, there was no freedom for the citizenry to overthrow the rulers at a given time since they had to suffer the rule for a limited number of years.

Mr. Abel-Smith of the Cambridge University, leading the opposition, said that there was no reason for a socialised state to be run on a centralised basis. All independent units were responsible to the central authority of Parliament which in turn was responsible to the people.

BRITISH EXPERIMENT

The question of annexation of private property did not arise when the socialised state aimed at regulating welfare services. In Britain, he said, an attempt was being made to establish permanent socialism "by trial and error." It was incorrect to state that under socialised state there was a restriction on thought and expression. It was possible for a capitalist society to become a tyranny but as long as a socialised state was run on democratic lines wherein the rulers could be "chucked out" by the will of the people, and as long as there was an independent judiciary to safeguard the constitution, there was no danger of the state becoming a tyranny.

Mr. R. D. Aga of the Podar College, speaking for, said that even if the socialised state was run on decentralised basis the size of the units prevented efficient administration. A socialised state was that in which money and the credit system were nationalised. In Britain this had not been done, therefore in the real sense of the term, it was not a socialised state. Freedom of opinion was always stifled under socialism by ceaseless state propaganda; the state attempted to control things and ended up by controlling men. There might be, under socialism, material prosperity but no liberty of thought and action.

TYRANNY CAN BE AVOIDED

Miss P. K. Desai of the School of Economics, speaking against said that socialism and democracy and socialised state and freedom were wedded together. True socialism alone led to democracy. Socialism attempted centralisation of objectives—the maximising of social welfare; economically, socialism never led to tyranny, interference of politics might. Tyranny could be avoided if the people were politically conscious and vigilant of their rights. Planning was a means to an end, not the end itself and it was possible to plan for freedom also.

J. E. Dastoor of the Sydenham College, speaking against, said the word "must" in the proposition implied that every socialised state led to tyranny. That proved that the movers of the proposition lacked faith in human nature. There was greater economic freedom in a socialised state than in any other and as long as socialism satisfied all wants of the people there could be no tyranny resulting from it.

Mr. A. MacDonald of the Glasgow University speaking for, said that even if it was conceded that capitalism led to tyranny, socialism was no answer. He advanced two reasons more in humour than seriously, why he was against a socialised state. "We do not trust socialism", he said, "and we heartily dislike the socialists!" He said that the attempt to have a socialist government in Britain was an act of "death-like repentence" resorted to by a people who found "that they had been exploiting the rest of the world for a long time" and realised that "it was time to have social justice". The attempt to establish social justice, he said, meant handing over the affairs of the state to the "flunkey class and the clericals" who "abandon the ship" to set themselves up as the rightful rulers over those by whom they were exploited. If social justice had to be built, it was not by handing over power to the "flunkey class" but by evolving something that can be adapted to the special needs of the times.

Mr. M. D. Glickfeld of the Washington University, now a student of the School of Economics, speaking against, said that the problem generated by industrial civilization could be solved only by collectivisation of action by citizenry. He disagreed that the largeness of the nationalised units made administration impossible. With the "know how" of scientific advance, it was possible to have unified economic activity. He cited the Tennessee Valley Authority as an instance of economic planning done on a democratic aegis.

Mr. V.L. Mehta Resigns

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Bombay's Finance Minister laid down the reins of office this afternoon. He submitted his resignation to Chief Minister Mr. B. G. Kher.

Mr Mehta wrote two letters to Mr. Kher, one a formal official note of resignation, and the other, a personal letter thanking Mr. Kher for the kindness shown to him during his tenure of office as Finance Minister.

When reporters went to bid him farewell today he said in his usual shy manner: "In a way I feel relieved because my job on the Finance Commission will not involve the heavy responsibilities which the Bombay Finance Ministership involved".

Mr. Mehta flourished the two envelopes which contained his letters and modestly added:—"From this evening onwards I cease to be a Minister".

He still had about a dozen important files piled up before him to which he had to affix his signature before handing over the Finance portfolio to the Chief Minister.

Mr. Mehta jointly remarked, "my knowledge of constitutional proprieties is so poor that I do not know whether I should tender my resignation to the Governor or the Chief Minister. Anyway I have written it out in the name of the Chief Minister".

GILDER TO ACT

Mr. M. D. D. Gilder, Health Minister of Bombay, will be in charge of the finance portfolio, until the new ministry is formed.

Mr. Mehta, who did not contest the general elections, will leave for Delhi tomorrow to take up his new post as a non-official member of the Finance Commission.

Old Parliament 'Lying In State'

(Continued from Page 3.)

in the Rashtrapati Bhawan during the week.

The Communist success in the South should be a matter of grave concern to the Government of India. The Khosla Committee, appointed by the Government to appraise the comparative advantages of the various projects, is therefore very timely and has aroused considerable interest, particularly amongst the people of Andhra. Here is the summary of a Communist resitsing Krishna River Valley Project.

KRISHNA DAM

Three restrvoirs may oe built on the river Krishna. One at Siddheswaram, another at Nandikonda and the third at Pulichintala. The Siddheswaram reservoir may be so modified as to supply water to the Rayalseema (Cuddapah and Kurnool) including Gandikota project. Instead of cutting the rock at Mittakandla at a cost of 4 crores for carrying 45 to 75 thousand cusees of water, a small tunnel may be made to carry 8000 cusees of water for irrigating 5 to 7 lakhs of acres in this area and also giving an additional supply of water to Gandikot The reservoir at Somasila may be abandoned and the size of the present reservoir at Siddheswaram with effective capacity of 210 units may be reduced to a size with an effective capacity of 120 units. This can serve 5 to 7 lakhs of first crop entirely of wet cultivation and also 4 lakhs of second crop in the existing Krishna delta. Thus the cost of the construction of this reservoir including the cutting etc., will be brought down from 33 to 16 crores, while the cost of digging canals will remain the same. Great economy will be effected by this, as huge cutting operations and several other devices will be given up and conveyance of enormous quantities of water by an unnatural route to a very long distance from one reservoir to the other will be avoided.

Nallamala Hills separate the southern Krishna Valley into two divisions, one having cultivated areas of 700 and above contour level and the other 500 and below. To bye-pass this barrier provided by nature will mean a heavy price. Therefore to build one reservoir at Siddheswaram the beginning of the formation of the barrier and the other at the end at Nandikonda is more natural and less costly. Pulichintala marks more or less the last hill on river Krishna before it enters the unprotected vast plains. A terminal reservoir therefore becomes necessary to harness the last drop of water for the benefit of humanity.

EGYPTIANS' INTEREST IN INDIAN ART

Sukamar Deuskar's View

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Egyptian people are evincing keen interest on Indian culture and art, according to Mr. Sukamar Deuskar, a member of the Government of India's Cultural Delegation to Egypt, who has just returned from Cairo.

The delegation had arranged an exhibition in Cairo of Indian art, especially works of paintings by Indian artists.

The people of the Nile Valley, he said, were astonishingly ignorant about Indian tradition and art. They were happy to learn that Indian art had maintained its ancient traditions inspire of western influence, he added.

'Assassins' Footsteps Lead To Palace

PRINCELY CONSPIRACY MAY HOLD MORE SENSATIONS

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, February 16.

A veritable store of arms and ammunition is reported to have been discovered by the police in the course of their search of the residence of Kumar Fatehsinhaji of Limbdi. It is not known if the Kumar held any license for possession of all these arms. It is asked here if Kumars, like princes, are exempted from taking licenses for arms.

A large number of arms is also reported to have been taken away by the police after a raid of the palace of the Thakore Saheb of Dhrol. While the rulers of states are exempted from taking out arms license, they are expected to register all arms in their possession with the Rajpramukh of the State. The government, I learn, is inquiring about the number of weapons which had been so registered in both the cases of Limbdi and Dhrol.

Even the police are said to have been surprised at the sensation facts that came to light in the course of their inquiry into the two murders and the dacoity involving Rs. 6'00 which was committed in the Gohilwad district.

HATCHED IN PALACE

It is said that this plot for murder and loot was hatched in the palace of an important ruler and three or four other rulers participated in the planning.

THE POLICE FOLLOWING UP THE FOOTSTEP CLUES OF THE ALLEGED ASSASSINS ARE SAID TO HAVE BEEN BAFFLED WHEN THE FOOTSTEPS LEAD STRAIGHT INTO THE PALACE OF AN IMPORTANT RULER. SHOCKING FACTS ARE EXPECTED TO COME TO LIGHT WHEN THIS MYSTERY IS FULLY UNRAVELLED.

In this connection the police are also said to be investigating into the election speeches and writings of an important leader of the joint front organised to fight the Congress. These utterances taken with the threats given at every stage by the Bhupat gang are said to be revealing.

"If Parasurambhai cannot be a minister a bania like myself shall rule. If there is lack of ministers Bhadwa Darbar and Dhrol Thakore will be invited by me. If they also decline I shall bring ministers on hire. If you vote for Dhebar I shall take it that you have betrayed Saurashtra and the public of Upleta, and then new Bhupats will emerge. I shall tell Bhupat that you are an outlaw. I am also an outlaw. If you have raided any village, give me some money as I am in need of money."

Such are some of the quotations from election speeches, whose implications, I understand, are under examination.

Further Remand For Bhavnagar Prince

Prince Nirmal Sinhji of Bhavnagar, whose period of remand expired today was produced before a Sub-divisional magistrate here and was remanded to police custody for a further period of seven days, adds the P.T.I.

The Prince was arrested on eighth of this month at Bhavnagar under Section 395 and 398 of the Cr. P. C. the sections relating to dacoity.

Rajkot Talks

Highlevel consultations are now going on in Saurashtra following the arrest of two jagirdars, two princes and the former ruler of Dhrol under the Preventive detention act after the discovery of an alleged conspiracy said to involve one of India's most notorious outlaws, frock-coated Bhupat.

Mr. U. N. Dhebar, Chief Minister of the state, left for Jamnagar today to meet the Rajpramukh to apprise him of the latest position in this connection. The Home Minister of the state saw the Rajpramukh earlier.

The Chief Minister, who is leaving for Delhi on Monday to attend the Food Ministers' Conference to be held there on February 19, may hold discussions with the States Ministry on the recent developments in the state.

The outlaw Bhupat on whom the Saurashtra Government has set a prize of Rs. 50,000 for his capture dead or alive, was a motor driver until he turned bandit two years ago.

Bhupat's gang is stated to be responsible for 55 dacoities in the state involving the murder of 79 persons.

C-in-C For Jamnagar

RAJKOT, Feb. 16 (PTI): General K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian army is arriving at Jamnagar on February 18, on a two day visit.

ALLEGED PLOT TO KILL DHEBAR

RAJKOT, Feb. 16 (UPI): An alleged plot to kill the Saurashtra Chief Minister, Mr. U. N. Dhebar and the Chief Secretary of Saurashtra Congress, Mr. Vajubhai Shah, came to light today when a letter written and signed by Kaly Vank, one of the prominent members of Bhupat's gang which committed gruesome murders at village Kharchia recently came under the possession of the Saurashtra Police.

'Red' Crusade Against Jazz

MOSCOW, February 16 (UPA).

AMERICAN Jazz was attacked on Saturday by the newspaper, "Soviet Art", as a capitalistic invention for "pot-bellied businessmen" and now being used as an imperialistic export to Marshallised countries.

Jazz, the paper said, is about as subtle as a dentist's drill. It was described as having two-fold objectives—to sell stale merchandise and to stun and kill all human feelings, turning men into cannon fodder.

That, the paper said in answer to readers' inquiry, is the reason Soviet musicians must not play jazz. It said that Americans had created a legend that Jazz was the result of genuine Negro culture. The paper said this was a "shameless lie, a vicious slander." Jazz, it added, is the product of musical Ku-Kluxers. It said the Whites, when they appropriated Negro folk tunes, not only deprived them of all national Negro character, but distorted and lynched folk melodies like true American Ku-Kluxers.

FILM FESTIVAL DELEGATES

After its sessions in Bombay and Madras the International Film Festival is moving to Delhi, where it will be inaugurated by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru at the auditorium of the National Physical Laboratory on February 21. Feature films and documentaries entered for the Festival will be shown at the Auditorium and six theatres of the Capital during the week. Pictured here are H. E. Mohamed Fathy Bey, Controller of the Ministry of Egypt and Dr. V. Marinucci of Italy arriving at the Willingdon Airport, to attend the festival.

OLD OFFER IN NEW FORM

World Bank Mission Fails To Solve Iran Oil Dispute

TEHERAN, February 16 (UPA)

NEGOTIATIONS between the World Bank and Premier Mohammed Mossadegh to solve the oil dispute snagged on Saturday on the question of dividing profits.

If no solution was found by Tuesday, Robert Garner and his World Bank Mission are scheduled to leave for the United States.

Mr. Garner and his team met on Saturday morning Mr. Mossadegh and in the afternoon the Parliamentary Mixed Oil Commission at the Premier's house.

The Bank's offer was reported by Iranian officials to work out at 50 per cent of the profits to Iran—the same amount as Saudi Arabia, Iraq and other Middle East countries get from companies exploiting their oil fields.

"We cannot accept 50 per cent because, if we did, all our struggles so far would have been meaningless", a Government official told UPA.

The official added: "Even the British offered us this amount which we rejected. Now how can Mr. Mossadegh agree to this.

It is a matter of prestige, and even if the nation starves and goes bankrupt it won't accept the same terms as the British offered. Even if the Bank offered 55 per cent Mossadegh might accept—anything above the British offer."

After Mr. Mossadegh rejected the Bank's proposals on Saturday morning, Garner decided to go home immediately, but the President of the Iranian Senate asked him to postpone his departure until Tuesday and appointed a Senate Delegation to help look for a solution. Garner agreed and attended a meeting. But he said he would return to the United States Tuesday, if there is no settlement by then.

It was reported Mossadegh told the Senate Delegation that "as the Bank proposals are not useful, I remove all responsibility from myself and consider the continuation of talks suseless. If you Senators wish to continue discussions please make your own arrangements."

FATEMI BLAMES BRITISH

Dr. Hossein Fatemi who was shot and wounded on Friday recovered consciousness for the first time on Saturday and was reported to have said: "The British have done it again, but again they have misfired."

The would-be assassin said he had been gunning for Premier Mossadegh. Sayed Mohammed Mehdi Faree. member. of the fanatic Moslem sect. Fidyan Islam, said he wanted to kill either Mossadegh or former Justice Minister Shamseddin Amrir Alai. because they refused to release the imprisoned head of the sect. Navab Safave

He told the police: "I have been gunning for them but they were elusive. Fatemi. however. was at hand when I fired. I was sure I had dispatched another enemy of Allah and Islam to hell."

British Stop All Egyptian Trains

RETALIATION FOR MINING OIL CARRIER

SUEZ CANAL ZONE, February 16 (UPA).

THE British barred all Egyptian food and oil trains from passing through the Suez Canal Zone on Saturday in retaliation for the mining of a British oil train on Friday night.

A spokesman for Lt. General Sir George Erskine, British Commander of the Zone, said the ban would continue in force, until Egyptian railway crews cleared the wreckage of the mined train from Port Said-Ismailia line and all British rail traffic delays had been made up.

Detectives On Scene

Detectives were posted at strategic sections of the Capital on Saturday to check a rumour campaign starting in the wake of the Government's announcement that it knew the instigators of last month's bloody "Red Saturday" rioting.

Interior Minister, Moratada El Maraghy indicated that the culprits would be indicted soon, but no immediate announcement was made of the names.

This gave rise to a wild series of rumours in teeming bazaar shopping sections as to what the charges would be. Plainclothes police were later in the main business sections. Their duties included prompt reporting of any rumours they heard.

Amr Pasha To Continue Talks

LONDON, Feb. 16 (UPA): Abdel Fattah Amr Pasha, the Egyptian Ambassador who was recalled to Cairo just before Christmas and who returned to London for King George's funeral, will not be returning to Egypt with Prince Mohammed Abdel Monim, King Farouk's cousin, who leaves London on Saturday.

The Egyptian Embassy officials said Amr Pasha would have further talks with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden either on Monday or Tuesday, when Eden leaves London for Lisbon to attend North Atlantic Treaty talks.

Officials privately opined it was possible Amr Pasha would resume his office as Ambassador in London. They said he had been given a "most cordial reception" by the British Foreign Office and it was considered his continued presence in London could be most useful in bettering Anglo-Egyptian relations.

The British Foreign Office evaded any comment on the Anglo-Egyptian scene or on prospects for resumed negotiations.

Programme For General And Railway Budget

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16 (PTI):—The following is the parliamentary programme for the consideration and passing of the Railway and General Budgets:—

FEBRUARY 20: Supplementary demands for grants (Railways), supplementary demands for grants (General).

FEBRUARY 25: General discussion on Railway Budget.

FEBRUARY 26: Vote on account on Railway Budget.

Introduction of appropriation Bill for vote on account (Railways).

FEBRUARY 27: Consideration and passing of the appropriation Bill for vote on account (Railways).

MARCH 3: General discussion on General Budget.

No Ministers Without Nehru's Approval

MACHINERY BEING DEVISED FOR REVIEW OF STATES' WORK

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, February 17.

THE personnel of the Ministries of every State will be carefully scrutinised by the Congress President, according to lobby talks here.

The President has already intimated to Pradesh Congress Committees that election of leaders of their Parliamentary parties, who will ultimately become chief ministers shall have to be unanimous.

According to lobby circles, the leader so elected will submit his list of names for the Cabinet for the approval of the Congress President before submitting it to the Governor or Chief Commissioner concerned.

This procedure, I learn, is being adopted, to ensure that only men of honesty and integrity are taken on the State Cabinets.

I UNDERSTAND FURTHER THAT MACHINERY FOR SUPERVISION AND PERIODICAL REVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE STATES' MINISTRIES, WILL BE SET UP BY THE CONGRESS.

Don't Trust THE REDS Warns Giri

MADRAS, Feb. 18 (UPI): "The verdict of the electorate in general has been in favour of the Congress coming back to power," said Mr. V. V. Giri, former Indian High Commissioner in Ceylon, while speaking at a reception given to him this evening to felicitate him on his election to the House of the People.

The clear issue before Madras State today was whether to have a Government which would stand for a social order guaranteeing a full-fledged democracy based on the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi or whether to encourage the formation of a Communist-led or sponsored Government which would avowedly believe in a Totalitarian State and dictatorship curtailing individual liberty and taking inspiration and directions from Moscow, Mr. Giri said.

It was surprising, Mr. Giri added, how parties like the KMP and other which believed in democracy and were opposed to Communist ideology could ally themselves with the Communist Party and form a Government in union with them. Communists were quick change artists who could and would change their ways and methods overnight to suit particular circumstances and Mr. J. P. Narain was right when he said that they joined other parties only to disrupt them and discredit them and then to push forward their own ideology.

K. L. P. Won't Join Communist Front

VIJAYAWADA, Feb. 16 (UPI): "I am, opposed to any combination with Communists after their exhibition of love and faith in organised violence and terrorism during the last five years in pursuance of their Calcutta resolution to capture power through insurrection," said Mr. N. G. Ranga, leader of the Krishikar Lok Party commenting here on the efforts of non-Congress legislators in Madras to form an United Front.

Mr. Ranga added that it was impossible for genuine democracy having abiding faith in a Gandhian approach towards the modern social problems to try to capture power conjointly with Communists.

He further stated that even in the elections, his party had absolutely no truck with the Communists; and where Communists supported KLP candidates it was purely for their own reasons and on their own responsibility.

Alliance With Reds Dangerous

VIJAYAWADA, Feb. 15 (PTI): The Andhra branch of the Krishik... Lok Party concluded its two day conference here today after reviewing the situation created by the general elections in Madras state

The meeting adopted a resolution suggesting the formation of a Coalition "of all democratic forces and parties" for the purpose of forming "an efficient, honest and Progressive Government which would satisfy the basic needs of the masses".

The party was opposed to Communists being installed in power in any of the states and said if this happened "India would be rushed down the slippery roads towards the destruction of civil liberties and achievement of Communist dictatorship".

NO ALLIANCE JUST TO FORM MINISTRY

Madras Congressmen Decide To "Wait & See"

MADRAS, Feb. 16 (PTI).

A CONFERENCE of Congress candidates from Tamilnad who contested the General elections met behind closed doors here today and had an "introspective analysis" of the causes of Congress reverses and considered generally the prospects of formation of a Ministry.

The Conference, however, took no decisions as it was convened for an exchange of views on election results and how best the Congress organisation could be revitalised on the lines suggested by the Congress President, Mr. Nehru. One hundred and sixty candidates attended of whom 100 were successful in the elections.

Mr. K. Kamaraja Nadar, President of the Tamilnad Congress initiated the discussion by inviting suggestions from members for remedying the defects in the organisation.

On the question of formation of a Ministry by the Congress which failed to secure an absolute majority, Mr. Kamaraj is understood to have stated that the matter might be left to the decision of the Congress High Command.

Except a few members who were of the view that the Congress party should coalesce with independents and form a Government, the consensus of opinion at the meeting favoured a "wait and see" attitude towards the question, a prominent leader said after the meeting.

It was felt that all candidates should undertake intensive tour of their constituencies in the next two months and ascertain the views of the people in the matter.

The Andhra Pradesh Congress has also convened a meeting of its executive and also of all its candidates set up in the elections for a similar "political stocktaking" at Chitoor on February 26 and 27.

Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddi, President of the Andhra Pradesh Congress, said today that the "United Democratic Front" recently formed by No-Congress legislators could never command an absolute majority in the State Assembly. In his view, its strength could not exceed 130 and the claim made by the Andhra K. M. P. leader, Mr. T. Prakasam, was unthinkable. The attempt of several parties with deffering programmes trying to come together to run the Government could hardly succeed, he said.

Orissa Ministry On Thursday

CUTTACK, Feb. 16 (PTI): The New Orissa Cabinet, headed by Mr Nabkrushna Chowdhury, is expected to be sworn in on February 20. Mr. Chowdhury was elected leader of the Orissa Congress Assembly Party yesterday.

DELHI MASS FOR KING GEORGE

A requiem mass for King George VI was held in New Delhi at Cathedral Church of redemption, on Friday morning, at the time of the late King's funeral in London. Photo shows Prime Minister Nehru accompanied by Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Mrs. Pandit coming out after the service.

CONGRESS WINS SIX MORE SEATS

Hindu Mahasabha Secretary Beaten

NEW DELHI, February, 16 (PTI).

Congress won all the six House of People seats declared today from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan.

With results of only 42 seats remaining to be announced, the strength of the party tonight stood at 324 in the 497 member house. Successful nominees of other parties and independents number so far 123.

A notable victory for the Congress today came from the Gorakhpur District south constituency in Uttar Pradesh, where its candidate Mr. Singasan Singh defeated the General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, Mahant Digvijay Nath, by a majority of over 30,000 votes.

Mr. Singh polled 57,450 votes against 25,678 votes secured by Mahant Digvijaynath.

Another notable victory is that of Mr. Radhey Shyam Moraka, from the Ganganagar-Thunjhunu General Constituency in Rajasthan, defeating his five rivals, including Mr. Chiranjilal Loyalka of Bombay, who contested on a Ram Rajya Parishad ticket Mr. Morarka scored 1,43,779 as against his nearest Socialist rival, Mr. Kedar Nath, who obtained 75,075 votes.

The reserved seat from this constituency was also won by a Congress candidate, Mr. Panna Lal.

The Mahasabha, however, annexed the Gonda District (West) Parliamentary seat which was won by its nominee, Mrs. Shakuntala Nayyar, in a five cornered contest. Mrs. Nayyar polled 66,330 votes, about 18,000 more than her nearest rival, a Congress candidate.

Congress Strength In U.P.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 16 (PTI): All the ten results announced today in the Uttar Pradesh State Assembly elections went in favour of the Congress. These included the victory of Mrs. Sajjan Deogi Mahnot from the Gonda (East) constituency against seven rivals.

With 87 seats yet to be filled in the 430-member House, the position of parties was: Congress 312, Socialists 14, Jan Sangh 2, U.P. Praja Party 2 and KMPP, UP RSP and Hindu Mahasabha one each. Independents have gained 10 seats.

Congress House Cleaning In The South Begins

ERNAKULAM, Feb. 16 (PTI): The executives of the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee as well as the four District Committees in Travancore-Cochin are to resign as a first step to rehabilitate the Congress organisation and to give it a new outlook.

This decision was arrived at the end of four and a half hours deliberations by the Working Committee of the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee at which the Presidents of the District Congress Committees of Cochin, Kottayam, Quilon and Trivandrum were present.

Mr. Sanku Pillai, President of the KPCC presided.

The Working Committee also discussed the question whether the Congress should form a Ministry in the State with the help of other political parties and independents. It was decided to refer the matter to the Congress Legislature Party when it meets at Trivandrum on February 18.

In the new 108 member Assembly the Congress Party has only 44 seats, 11 short of majority.

Any stand taken by the Legislature Party in this respect will have to be ratified by the Working Committee of the KPCC later.

It was also decided to issue notices to those Congressmen who opposed the official nominees of the Congress in the general elections to show why disciplinary action should not be taken against them

Besides the members of the committee, Mr. C. Kesavan, the Chief Minister, Messrs. T. M. Verghese, A John, Mannath Padmanabhan and Kalathil Velavudhan Nair were among those who specially attended the meeting.

Orissa Congress Party Office Bearers

CUTTACK, Feb. 16, (PTI): The Orissa Congress Assembly party elected Mr. Satya Priya Mohanty and Mr. Gadadhar Dutta as the Secretaries and Sri Bijoyokumar Pani and Sri Ghasi Ram Sandal as the whips of the party.

A 17 member executive committee including the leader of the party was also elected.

Mr. Denabandhu Sahu was elected treasurer of the party.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16, (PTI): The Chandernagore Municipal Assembly again passed a resolution tonight urging the recall of the city's present Administrator by the Government of India.

COMMONWEALTH XI IN BATTING MOOD

Miller & Gunasekara Pile Up Centuries

COLOMBO, Feb. 16.

THE Commonwealth XI which met the M. C. C. at Colombo, today, scored 367 for the loss of 3 wickets at the close of play. Keith Miller and Gunasekara each remained unbeaten with centuries to their credit.

Nigel Howard, the M. C. C. Captain, stood down on medical advice, from the team which began a four day match against a strong Commonwealth XI here today.

He has not completely recovered from an attack of pleurisy. Donald Carr took his place in this opening match on the M.C.C.'s short tour of Ceylon.

The Commonwealth won the toss and batted first.

The pitch was soft for about half an inch on top and hard underneath. It must have been overwatered because there had been no recent rain.

Mankad and Imtiaz Ahmed had a difficult time during the early overs. The ball often lifted nastily, but generally was wide of the stumps. Though the batsman flashed at these deliveries, they were able to avoid trouble.

Fred Ridgway the Kent pace bowler was unable to get a proper foothold on the slippery surface despite the use of saw dust and he soon cut down his run to half.

The MCC failed to make the most of the conditions through the bowlers who were unlucky, considering the number of times they beat the bat. Fielding was weak.

Poole at leg slip made a good effort to hold a fierce pull from Imtiaz Ahmed off Watkins, but an easier chance off Mankad should have been held in the same over by Don Kenyon at short midon.

The Indian Test player attempted a late cut off Ridgway and was snapped up by Brennan at the wicket, after the opening partnership had yielded 52 runs in 85 minutes. (52-1-24).

Neil Harvey, the young Australian Test left hander quickly showed his class with glorious strokes.

The second wicket fell to the second ball after lunch without addition to the score. Tattersall appealed in vain for l.b.w. against Imtiaz Ahmed off the first ball and was successful with his next appeal.

Miller joined Harvey and the pair were in brilliant form, their batting being of a class not seen previously in any match on the MCC tour. Harvey in particular scintillated and the MCC bowling was demoralised by his sparkling all round stroke play.

He reached his 50 out of 81 in 55 minutes having hit nine boundaries. Miller hit Robertson for a sixer.

Miller completed his 50 after batting 85 minutes having hit a six and five fours.

Gunasekara was sometimes lucky with strokes but hooking and driving powerfully he matched Miller for runs. He should have been caught at long leg by Tattersall of Ridgway when 41.

The Lancashire off spinner hurt his leg in the attempt and had to retire.

Gunasekara completed his 50 in 65 minutes and his stand with Miller was 100.

Score-Board

COMMONWEALTH (1st Innings)

Vinoo Mankad c Brennan b Ridgway	24
Imtiaz Ahmed lbw Tattersall	42
N. Harvey c and b Ridgway	74
K. Miller not out	103
Gunasekara not out	119
Extras	5
TOTAL (for 3 wkts.)	367

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 52; 2 for 84; 3 for 170.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Ridgway	22	7	64	2
Shackleton	20	3	83	0
Watkins	7	0	63	0
Tattersall	10	1	59	1
Carr	5	0	33	0
Robertson	2	0	20	0
Graveney	6	0	31	0
Poole	1	0	9	0

Lusis Trounce City 'A'

INVITATION HOCKEY COMMENCES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Lusitanians Sports "A" opened the Invitation Hockey Tournament with a resounding 7 goasl to one victory over Bombay City "A" at the Lloyd Reclamation Ground this evening.

The Lusitanians outfit suffered an early shock, but this urged them on to greater things. They swamped the City with their new acquisition Nandy Singh, but their right wing Louis Vaz was absent, as also Miranda. Peter and J. Carvalho used instead.

City opened their account with a dashing goal by Gerry Ireland early in the first half, but Nandy Singh equalized with a solo effort. The same player ten minutes later converted a short corner to give the Lusis the lead.

Woodcock scored twice before the interval; Three more goals were added in the second period by Walter D'Souza, M. Abreu and H. Gonsalves.

The teams were:—

LUSITANIANS 'A': S. Menezes; E. D'Sa; W. D'Souza; H. Gonsalves, Amir Kumar, M. Vaz; M. Abreu, L. Woodcock, Nandy Singh, J. Carvalho, Peter.

BOMBAY CITY 'A':- H. S. Lynn; Wakefield, S. D'Mello; K. S. Lynn, G. Page, Chong; W. Barber, G. Ireland, Gardner, C. Braganza, E. Ellis.

Umpires:- D. Fernandes and J. B. D'Souza.

Earlier in the evening Podar College beat GSM College the Inter College Hockey Tournament. Pereira scored both goals.

Still earlier, National College conceded a walk over to Siddarth College, as the former side failed to turn up.

Mohan Bagan Trounce Calcutta F.C.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16 (PTI).

The following are the results of matches played in the First Division Hockey League today:—

Mohun Bagan 5 Calcutta Football 0; Bhowanipore 3, East Bengal 0; Mohammedan Sporting 2, St. Thomas Old Pupils Association 0; Greer Sporting 2, Parsees 0

Asian Lawn Tennis

COLOMBO, Feb. 16 (PTI): Mrs Jean Walker-Smith and Mrs. Joy Mottram, the British Wightman Cup players entered the final of the women's doubles in the Asian Lawn Tennis Championships here today.

They defeated the Ceylon pair, Misses Doris and Christabel Fonsekas, in straight sets and with the loss of only one game 6-0, 6-0, 6-1.

They will now meet the American Wimbledon champions, Miss Doris Hart and Miss Shirley Fry, in the final.

Frank Sedgman, Australia's Davis Cup, star and Straight Clark of America defeated the British Davis Cup pair, Tony Mottram and Geoff Paish, by 3/6, 6/1, 11/9, 6/4 to win the men's doubles title.

South Australia Collapse

SYDNEY, Feb. 16 (PTI-Reuter): South Australia (159) were overawed by the New South Wales pace attack here today when the penultimate match in the season's Sheffield Shield competition began. New South Wales replied with 65 for the loss of one wicket.

The start of this match was deferred from yesterday because of the late King's funeral.

South Australia had a chance of winning the Shield, but have virtually thrown the opportunity away by today's dismal showing through the timidity of batsmen.

They started well enough, but when Bowley was struck by a rising ball from Walker, all batsmen, apart from Phil Ridings and Lance Duldig appeared thoroughly demoralised. Actually few bumphers were bowled, but batsmen acted as if they expected such deliveries.

South Australia lost three wickets for 39 before Duldig and Ridings added 57 for the fourth wicket. Then in successive overs Brooks dismissed them both.

Ridings was top scorer for South Australia with 33, Manning scoring 27 and Lance Duldig 24

The pace bowlers Alan Walker (3/56), Ray Lindwall (2/25) and Tom Brooks (2/37) claimed most wickets.

Of the New South Wales total, Jack Moroney (34) and Dick Benaud (26) are unbeaten in a second wicket stand after Jeff Noblet had claimed the wicket of Jim Burke (5) while conceding only 13 runs

Laxmi Merchant Avenges A Defeat

BOMBAY STATE H'COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MISS LAXMI MERCHANT avenged her recent defeat at the hands of young collegian Anjani Diwan in the PVM Tournament, by scoring a sensationally easy second set victory in the Bombay State Hardcourt Tennis Championships now being played at the Hindu Gymkhana.

Miss Laxmi Merchant after a hectic 13-11 first set win found little difficulty in taming Miss Diwan and captured the second set at 6-1 thus entering the final, where she meets Miss Lawra Woodbridge who beat Dr. Miss Nirmala Gopaldas.

F. Bekkevald had quite a task in ousting out K. V. Rai in the men's singles. He won only after 3 sets.

The following were the results:

MEN'S SINGLES: Sammy Bharucha beat Uttam M. Chandarana 6-0, 6-1; G. Vasant beat K. Mahindra 6-1, 6-1; R. N. Bhagvat beat Baldev 6-1, 6-2; F. Bekkevold beat K. V. Rai 6-3, 1-6, 6-3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Miss Laura Woodbridge beat Miss Nirmala Gopaldas 6-1, 6-1; Miss Laxmi Merchant beat Miss Anjani Divan 13-11, 6-1.

MIXED DOUBLES: G. Vasant and Miss Laxmi Merchant beat R. T. Shahani and Mrs. J. Wilson 6-1, 6-1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Mrs. M. G. Bhavnani and Mrs. Cuthbertson beat Miss P. Desikachari and Miss Mane 6-1, 6-3.

MEN'S DOUBLES: G. D. Bhagat and Laljee beat J. B. Jani and H. N. Ved 6-1, 6-1; K. K. Kamath and K. V. Rai beat U. S. Bangera and P. N. Sarangpani 6-1, 6-1; G. D. Bhagat and Laljee beat Ramesh D. Desai and M. S. Gurtu 2-6, 7-5, 9-7; G. D. Bhagat and Laljee w.o. J. M. Kantawala and Partner; S. Bharucha and Kapanipathy beat R. N. Bhagwat and D. G. Kapadia 6-1, 6-4; G. L. Mytton and F. Bekkevold beat Walton and Baldev 6-1, 6-2.

SUNDAY'S FIXTURES

MORNING SESSION: 7-50 a.m. Miss N. Gopaldas & S. Bharucha vs. Mrs. Cuthbertson & U. S. Bangera; Winners of Walton & Partner vs. Mrs. Hawley & Kapinapathi; S. A. Shrinivasan & Mrs. J. Roberts, Walton vs. F. Bekkevold S. Bharucha & Kapinapatty vs. Mytton & Bakkevold.

EVENING SESSION: 4 p.m. G. Vasant vs. R. N. Bhagvat; Winner of G. Vasant & J. M. Mehta, K. K. Kamath & K. V. Rai vs. G. D. Bhagat & Laljee; K. K. Kamath & K. V. Rai vs. G. Vasant & J. M. Mehta; Miss Laura Woodbridge vs. Miss Laxmi Merchant; Miss L. Woodbridge & Miss L. Merchant vs. Mrs. Bhavnani & Mrs. Cuthbertson; Mrs. J. Roberts & Mrs. Wilson vs. Miss A. Diwan & Miss N. Gopaldas; Mrs. M. G. Bhavnani & R. N. Bhagvat vs. Winner of Miss N. Gopaldas & S. Bharucha, Mrs. Cuthbertson & U. S. Bangera.

Mammoth Score By West Indies

AUCKLAND, New Zealand Feb 16. The West Indies put up a mammoth total of 546 for 6 wkts. declared today in the Second Test against the New Zealanders and sent them in to bat. The home team had scored 76 for the loss of 4 wickets at the close of play. On the second day.

The scores were:

WEST INDIES (1st Innings)

Stollmeyer st. Mooney b Beard 152; Rae b Burtt 99; Marshall b Beard 0; Weeks c Reid b Hayes 51; Worrell c Sutcliffe b Emery 100 Walcott lbw Emery 115; Atkinson not out 8 Extras 21; TOTAL (for 6 wkts. decl.) 546.

NEW ZEALAND (1st Innings)

Leggatt b Worrell 0; Emery c Guillen b Atkinson 5; Scott batting 41; Sutcliffe c Worrel b Ramadhin 20; Reid st. Guillen b Valentine 6; Rabone batting 4; Extras 0; TOTAL (for 4 wkts) 76.

C.C.I. OPEN TENNIS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The C.C.I. Open Tennis Championships will be held from 25th February to 2nd March 1952 (both days inclusive) immediately after the Western India Tennis Championships.

It is anticipated that the majority of the visiting foreign and Indian players will participate in the Tournament. The Committee have extended the closing date of entries up to 12 noon on Wednesday, 20th instant.

IRANIAN ATHLETES FOR PAK. GAMES

LAHORE, Feb. 16 (PTI).

A contingent of 9 Iranian athletes is arriving at Nokkundi (Baluchistan) on Friday to take art in the Third Pakistan Olympic Games beginning in Lahore on February 22, according to a message received here.

Four athletes from Ceylon are scheduled to leave their country by air on February 18 for Karachi to take part in the games.

Jap Players Withdraw From E. India T.T.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16 (PTI).

All the Japanese players, except Tadaaki Hayashi today withdraw from the East India Table Tennis Championships. Narikazu Fujii was reported sick while it was also learnt that Hiraji Satoh the new world champion will not participate in exhibition matches except against Japanese players touring with him. The other players, however would be seen in action tomorrow in the exhibition matches.

The main attraction of the day's card was the second round singles match between T. Hayashi (Japan) and Rene Roothoft (France). The Frenchman lost at 21-23, 11-21, 17-21. Hayashi's chops with the 'penholder grip' and his attacking game completely wore down the French visitor except in the first game when he raillied till 21 all.

The following are the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES (first round):— Ranbir Bhandari beat K. Banerjee 21-13, 21-9, 21-12.

(SECOND ROUND): Ranbir Bhandari (India) beat Vincente Guiterrez (Chile) 21-10, 21-6, 21-11. Kalyan Jayant beat C. Poddar 21-18, 21-15. 21-15. Richard Bergmann (England) beat G. M. Butt (India) 21-10, 21-13, 21-12: T. Hayashi (Japan) beat Rene Roothoft 23-21, 21-11, 21-17.

QUARTER FINALS:— A Ehlrich (France) beat Jayanta De (India) 21-14, 21-14, 21-12, 21-14. R. Bhandari beat T V K. Murthy 21-8, 21-11, 21-15.

MEN'S DOUBLES (First round):— Bachawat and K. Banerjee beat T. Ghosh and G. M. Butt 21-15, 23-21, 16-21, 21-15.

EXHIBITION MATCHES:— R Bergmann beat R. Roothoft 21-13, 21-15 Miss T. Nishimura beat Miss E Moses 21-6, 21-10 Miss S. Narahara beat Miss S Sultana 21-14, 21-18. Jayant and Sultana beat Satoh and Nishimara 21-7, 23-21.

PRITHI SINGH POLO CUP

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16 (PTI): The Mysore team beat R. V. M. C. from Meerut by eleven goals to 4-1/2 four and half) in the Polo Low Handicap Tournament for the Maharaj Prithi Singh Challenge Cup, which commenced here today.

With a handicap of 3-1/2 goals against them the Mysore team headed by Brig Habibullah outplayed the Meerut team to score 11 goals in four chukkers.

Lt. Coll Bijli exhibited fine riding and accurate shotting to score four goals. Major Govind Singh played an able part in defence.

Following are the teams with the respective scores:—

MYSORE:— Capt. T. Narayan Rao Ketkar (1), Lt. Col. A. R. Bijly (4), Brig E. Habibullah, (3) Major Thakor Govind Singh (3) Total 11. R. V. M. C., MEERUT: D. F. R. Mohinder Singh, Capt. N. Ramanchandra, Raoder Ram Sarup (1) Drf. Dhan Singh. Handicap plus 3-1/2. Total 4-1/2.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Lloyd Reclamation

3-15 p.m. Bhavan's vs. Wilson; 4-15 p.m. Sydenham vs. Ismail, (Inter College); 5-30 p.m. Maharashtra vs. St. Xavier's (Invitation Tourney).

TENNIS

Hindu Gymkhana Court

7-50 a.m. Morning Session.

4-00 p.m. Evening Session (Hardcourt Tourney).

Martial Law Likely To Win St. Leger

OUTSTANDING CHANCES FOR DESERT GRACE AND AL HAMIL

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE St. Leger, the last classic of the season is scheduled for decision tomorrow at Mahaluxmi.

Fifteen stayers are so far left in the distance race but a couple are likely decline at the course. The Derby winner Martial Law and runner-up, Fitz Call come in serious reckoning here. The pace on this occasion is not likely to be a slow one like the Derby and my choice falls on the Baroda candidate.

Desert Grace and Al Hamil possess outstanding chances in their respective events.

The following are the probable runners with their riders and my selections:—

THE DADAR PLATE
—Distance 6 Furlongs

Sweet Caronia 8-12 (—); Rosy Cheeks 8-12 (Kheem); Dasturi 8-12 (Stevens); Nagina 8-12 (Sumer S.); Zamlak 8-12 (Roberts); Money for Jam 8-12 (Duncombe); Desert Grace 8-12 (Harbutt); Matwali 8-12 (Packham); Durnev 8-12 (Bhosle); Shamshad 8-12 (P. Khade); Sterling Silver 8-12 (Devaney); Homely 8-12 (Shiba);.

Desert Grace — Win
Homely — Next Best

* *

THE HUBLI PLATE
—Distance 1-1/2 Miles

Botticelli 9-3 (Kheem Singh); Blue Lotus 8-12 (J. Bhosle); Amarnath 8-11 (G. Chavan); Army and Navy 8-10 (Shiba); Chandra Mahal 8-8 (Argade); Gay Duke 8-8 (Pierce); Robert Moori 8-7 (R Bhosle); Noorani 8-5 (Khade); Duke of Hanover 8-2 (Amir A.); Nishan 7-11 (—); Raj Mukut 7-9 (Kasbekar); Rekha 7-7 (Fk. Mohd.); Miss Rutty 7-7 (Ghaus Khan); Kiyababa 7-7 (—).

Botticelli — Win
Robert Moori — Next Best
if ab. Duke of Hanover

* *

THE KHANDALA PLATE
Div. I—Distance 7 Furlongs

Zahir 9-1 (P. Khade); Well Away 9-0 (Chavan S.); Sunny Island 8-11 (Amir A.); Kickshaw 8-10 (Hayat M.); Arctic Princess 8-9 (—); Iltaja 8-8 (Purtu Singh); Love for Liberty 8-6 (Damodar); Pace Maker 8-1 (—); Rafat 7-13 (Purshotam); Al Mohalab 7-12 (Kheem Singh); Bachelor Boy 7-11 (B. Khade); Para Day 7-10 (Kasbekar); Malabar Star 7-9 (Shiba); Santha 7-5 (Ghaus Khan).

Zahir — Win
Well Away — Next Best

* *

THE DHAR PLATE
—Distance 1 Mile

Roman Dancer 9-4 (Harbutt); Royal Guard 9-1 (Duffy); Assault 8-8 (Kheem Singh); Firdaussi 8-10 (—); Loyal Prince 8-9 (—); Just Wait 8-9 (Purtu Singh); Awaara 8-7 (Shiba); Binari 8-5 (Cracknell); The Girl Friend 8-4 (Medhe G.); Kotidhwaj 8-3 (Chavan S.); Kennereth 7-13 (Roberts) Jawahir 7-11 (Antoo Y); Makarpura 7-10 (P. Khade); Baaz Bahadur 7-9 (—); Spring Chicken 7-6 (—).

Roman Dancer — Win
Awaara — Next Best

* *

THE CHIEF OF KAGAL MEMORIAL PLATE
—Distance 7 Furlongs

Al Hamil 9-2 (Chavan S.). Implacable 8-12 (Duffy); Independence 89 (P Khade); Fairy Side 8-6 (Harbutt); Sea Gull 7-13 (Packham); Paper King 7-11 (Antoo Y.); Prince of Ramgarh 7-8 (—); Willing 7-8 (Cracknell)

Al Hamil — Win
Implacable — Next Best

* *

THE GULAMHUSEIN ESSAJI CUP—Div. II—Distance 1 Mile

Hirohito 9-3 (Kasbekar); Agni Mani 9-2 (Kheem Singh); Guest of Honour 9-2 (Duncomube); Piarehind 9-1 (—); Masked Lady 8-11 (Packham); Casanova 8-10 (Roberts); Philsooph 8-10 (Chavan S.); Musafir 8-8 (Roberts); The Cavalier 8-8 (Stevens); Indian Gem 8-8 (Medhe G.); Eudora 8-5 (Harbutt); Avaaz 8-5 (Fk. Mohd.); Chilkhat 8-4 (P Khade); Rumbita 8-3 (Duffy); Imroz 8-2 (Ghaus Khan); Star of Iran 8-2 (Pierce); Gipsy Bill 8-2 (Purtu Singh); Fowzia 7-11 (Shiba).

Guest of Honour — Win
The Cavalier — Next Best
if ab. Rumbita

* *

THE INDIAN ST. LEGER (1952)
—Distance 1-3/4 Miles

Solid Gold 9-0 (Duncombe); Chakor 9-0 (Packham); Don Juan 9-0 (Duffy); Martial Law 9-0 (Khade); Precious Necklace 8-11 (—); H. R. H. 8-11 (Amir); Fitz Call 9-0 (Hurbutt); Bel Ager 9-0 (—); Maharaj Koomari 8-11 (Mullane); Galloper 9-0 (—); Nishan 9-0 (—); Haseen 8-11 (Stevens); Marshall Plan 9-0 (Chavan S.); Amarsingh 9-0 (Cracknell); Vienna Woods 9-0 (Roberts).

Martial Law — Win
Fitz Call — Next Best

* *

THE GULAMHUSEIN ESSAJI CUP—Div. I—Distance 1 Mile

The Roarer 9-3 (Damodar); Prometheus 9-0 (Pierce); Kausar 9-0 (Kheem Singh); Trunk Call 8-9 (Ghaus Khan); Golden Orb 8-9 (Amir A.); Radiator 8-9 (Medhe G.); Gagan Doot 8-6 (Hanuman S.); Pessimist 8-5 (—); Imprudence 8-4 (Antoo Y); Kensington 8-2 (Guman S.); Lira Malt 7-6 (Purshotam); Star Saphire 8-2 (Purtu Singh); Takaiul 7-13 (Chavan S.); Boy Scout 7-10 (P. Khade); Bishop's Lot 7-10 (Shiba); Eastern Queen 7-8 (B. Khade).

The Roarer — Win
Imprudence — Next Best

* *

THE KHANDALA PLATE
Div. II—Distance 7 Furlongs

Fox Trot 9-2 (Roberts); Surya Priya 9-2 (—); Jester King 9-1 (Packham); Gay Boy 8-10 (Chavan S.); Acha Masala 8-5 (Kheem Singh); Ali Janab 8-4 (Cracknell), Winsome Lady 8-3 (Stevens); Water Prince 8-2 (Kheem Singh); Mah Khurshid 8-2 (Duffy); Diamond Cave 8-1 (—); Kantaka 8-0 (Medhe); Home-Stretch 8-0 (—); Slap and Tickle 7-12 (P. Khade); Whirlaway 7-11 (—).

Gay Boy — Win
Ali Janab — Next Best

CHOICE TREBLE

Desert Grace
Al Hamil
Martial Law

FLUKES

Kickshaw
Royal Guard

Latest Spurts

BOMBAY, Feb. 16

The following are the track-trials noted at Mahaluxmi today:

OUTER TAN

HOMELY (Shiba) held comfortably SHAMSHAD (Khade) when negotiating three furlongs in 37 seconds.

DUKE OF HANOVER (Amir) moved in hand when clocking three furlongs in 38 1/2 seconds.

THE CAVALIER (Narsi) had his head in front of PESSIMIST (Tasi) when sent over three furlongs. He returned 36 1/5 seconds.

SEA GULL (Packham) shaped better than JUST WAIT (Purtu) when negotiating three furlongs in 36 1/2 seconds.

THE ROARER (Damodar) SOLID GOLD (F. Md.) and GUEST OF HONOUR (Duncombe) were in close order when covering half mile in 52 seconds.

TASLAROON (Chavan) disposed of WATER PRINCE (Kheem) when covering three furlongs in 38 3/5 seconds.

MUSAFIR (Roberts) was sent over three furlongs from 9 to 3. He returned 41 1/2 seconds.

DIAMOND CAVE (Narsi) covered three furlongs in 37 seconds.

SWING BRIDGE (Duncombe) had the measure of MANSOOR BEG (Jagdesh) when covering six furlongs in 1 minute 23 seconds. Both were in hand.

FIND OUT (Guman) negotiated six furlongs in 1 minute 23 seconds.

PHOENIX LAD (Chavan) moved well in hand when covering the last three in 39 1/2 seconds.

Winter Olympic Games

OSLO, February 16 (UPA): Zeno Colo, 32, Italian farmer and Ken Henry, 23, Chicago college student, won gold medals Saturday in the third day of Winter Olympics.

Colo, of whom it is said "if he finishes he wins", took the first place in the men's downhill ski ever and Henry won the 500 metre speed skating crown.

Colo's time of 2 minutes 30.8 seconds tied the track record for the 2,435 metre downhill course at Norefejell. Austrians took the second and third places—Othmar Schneider second in 2.32.0 and Christian Pravda third in 2.32.4. The fourth place went to Swiss Freddy Rube in 2.32.5 and in one of the major upsets of the Olympics, United States' Bill Beck was fifth in 2.33.3.

INDIAN SOCCER SIDE FOR CEYLON CHOSEN

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16, (PTI): Eighteen players to represent India at the forthcoming Colombo Quadrangular Football Tournament, were selected today at a meeting of the selection committee of the All India Football Federation

Mr B R. K. Tandon (U.P.) presided

The players are due to reach Colombo on March 6. They are: B. Anthony (Bengal), Varadraj (Mysore), S Manna (Bengal), (Captain), Aziz (Hyderabad), B. Bose (Bengal), Lateef (Bengal), Chandan Singh (Bengal), Noor (Hyderabad), S. Sarbadhikary (Bengal) S. Roy (Bengal), Venkatesh (Bengal), Guha Thakurta (Bengal), Mewalal (Bengal) Satter (Bengal), Laiq (Hyderabad), Moin (Hyderabad), Saleh (Bengal) and J. Anthony (Bengal)

The manager of the team will be selected at a further meeting of the committee tomorrow The date and the assembling place of the players is also expected to be finalised at the meeting

The following is the draw for the tournament:—

March 8: India vs. Burma.
March 16: India vs Ceylon
March 23: India vs. Pakistan

CALCUTTA RACE RESULTS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16 (PTI).

The following are the results of today's Calcutta Races:

THE HASTINGS PLATE
(1-1/2 Miles)

CITY ROSE 8-8 (Peacock) 1; FOOTRACE 9-0 (Fordyce) 2; EARLY ACT 9-1 (Sibbritt) 3; MY LADY JEAN 7-9 (Nolan) 4.

Won by: 1-1/2ls, 2½ and 7 ls.
Time: 2 mins. 36-1/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 9 for win. Forecast Tote paid Rs. 22-8.

THE NATORE PLATE (7 Furs)

PRINCE JEHANGIR 8-12 (Remedios) 1; BHAI SAHIB 8-6 (Dixon) 2; GAY VAGABOND 8-4 (Thompson) 3; LILLIPUTIAN 7-4 (Higson) 4.

Not run: Dulhan.
Won by: 1/2l, 1-1/2ls, 3/4l.
Time: 1 min. 30-4/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 19 for win, Rs. 8, Rs. 11 and Rs. 14 for places.

THE BAGH BAZAR PLATE
(1 Mile 3 Furs.)

HARVEST KING 8-9 (J. Warren) 1; SHADY NOOK 8-11 (Fordyce) 2; ALL CLEAR 9-4 (Peacock) 3; DESERT LAW 9-3 (Thompson) 4.

Won by: 1/2l, 3/4l, and 2-1/2ls.
Time: 2 mins. 27 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 21 for win; Rs. 11 and Rs. 13 for places.

THE BARISAL PLATE (1 Mile)

GISELLE 9-5 (Davis) 1; POCKET APOLLO 8-6 (Fordyce) 2; ARJUN 9-4 (W. Sibbritt) 3; RABASSUM 7-0 (Remedios) 4.

Won by: 1l, 1l, and 1-1/2ls.
Time: 1 min. 41-1/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 36 for win, Rs. 10, Rs. 6 and Rs. 9 for places.

THE OUTRAM PLATE (7 Furs.)

LIGHTNING SKETCH 9-3 (Davis) 1; KIRKWICK 8-9 (Percival) 2; KHOSIMA 9-7 (W. Sibbritt) 3; EVESHAM 8-1 (Egan) 4.

Won by: 1-1/2ls, 2ls, head.
Time: 1 min. 26 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 16 for win, Rs. 8 and Rs. 16 for places.

THE DOUETIL MEMORIAL CUP
(1 Mile)

KNIGHT MARSHALL 8-6 (Dixon) 1; SNOWBOAT 7-12 (Egan) 2; GRAND TITLE 9-4 (Black) 3; JEREMY FISHER 7-9 (Nolan) 4.

Not run: Roscoe, Pilot Sergeant.
Won by: short head, 1-1/4ls. neck.
Time: 1 min. 39-2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 104 for win, Rs. 21, Rs. 11 and Rs. 14 for places.

THE RUSSA PLATE (6 Furs.)

GOLDEN TRACE 8-1 (Fordyce) 1; GUNDAN 7-12 (Richardson) 2; AROHA LASS 8-3 (Peacock) 3; PAN ROSE 8-5 (Thompson) 4.

Won by: 5ls, 1-1/2ls, 1l.
Time 1 min. 14-1/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 9 for win; Rs. 6, Rs. 13 and Rs. 8 for places.

Prohibition Cases

The Prohibition Division of the Greater Bombay Police picked up 614 cases, arrested 235 persons and seized 158 gallons of illicit liquor, 48 gallons of foreign liquor and four gallons of spirit, during the week ended February 6.

Export Of Zinc Oxide Prohibited

BOMBAY, Saturday: The export of zinc oxide, white lead, red lead dry powders and pastes will be prohibited, according to a notification issued here yesterday by the Joint Chief Controller of Exports, Bombay.

'KILLER' RAIDS IN KOREA

'Red' Proposal Rejected

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, Feb 16 (UPA): The United Nations tanks and infantry plunged into Communist lines through seven snow-blanketed valleys on Saturday in the biggest series of "killer" raids in nearly three months.

At the same time, Allied warships carried the longest nonstop naval siege in history into its second year at the battered, smouldering, Communist east coast port of Wonsan. Altogether warships of nine nations have hurled 16,000,000 pounds of exploding steel into Wonsan at the rate of 22 shells per hour, day and night, since the continuous bombardment began last February 16.

Naming Of Russia Vetoed

MUNSAN, February 16 (UPA): Communist and United Nations negotiators got a chance on Saturday to speed the Korean armistice, as the Allies held firm on their rejection of Soviet Russia as a neutral member of the postwar inspection teams.

Allied truce negotiators vetoed immediately the naming of Russia with Poland and Czechoslovakia to serve as Red representatives on the neutral nation commission which would carry out behind-the-lines inspection after an armistice. Such immediate disapproval of Russia indicated that U.N. Negotiators had been briefed on the possibility that the Soviet Union might be named and had been ordered by high authorities to make a quick rejection of the proposal.

PLANS FOR AN ISLAMIC INTERNATIONAL BANK

KARACHI, Feb. 16 (PTI): Ahmad Zaki Pasha Saad, Governor of the National Bank of Egypt has arrived here and has been "discussing with the Pakistan authorities ways and means to expedite the formation of an Islamic International Bank".

Reporting this, the "Dawn" says, "The Bank will act as a banker to Islamic States. Functions of the Bank will be similar to those of the Bank of England in relation to sterling area."

Indian Paper Exports

BOMBAY, Feb. 16.

The export of boards and such other paper manufactures produced by Indian paper mills will be included in the respective quotas fixed for export of indigenous paper to Burma, Pakistan and other countries neighbouring India, according to a notification issued here today by the joint chief controller of exports, Bombay.

For Bombay Upper Chamber

PEN: (Dist: Kolaba): Feb. 16 (H.S.): Mr. Nana Sahib Bedekar, a prominent Congress worker from Kolaba District, will contest the election to the Upper Chamber of the Bombay State Legislature from Kolaba District Municipal electoral college. This decision was reached at a meeting of the District Congress Executive Committee meeting recently held here, it is learnt.

BOMBAY RACES

Sixth Day
Sunday 17th February, 1952

CHIEF EVENT

The Indian St. Leger 1952

AND

The Chief of Kagal Memorial Plate

DAY ENTRANCE

GENTS .. .. Rs. 5/8
LADIES .. .. Rs. 3/8
2ND ENCLOSURE .. Rs. 3/8

12 Lakh Tons Of Sugar This Year

K. M MUNSHI'S OPTIMISM

Technology Institute Opened At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, FEB. 16.

MR. K. M. MUNSHI TODAY EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT DURING THE CURRENT YEAR, INDIA WOULD BE ABLE TO PRODUCE "AT LEAST 12 LAKH TONS" OF SUGAR AS AGAINST 11.1 LAKH TONS LAST YEAR AND 9.8 LAKH TONS IN 1949-50

The Union Food and Agriculture Minister, who today laid the foundation stone of the Institute of Sugar Technology and Sugarcane Research at Lucknow, said that the annual target of 15 lakh tons of sugar production fixed by the Planning Commission was not very high, if the existing and extended capacity of the industry were fully utilised.

In his view, there were three main points on which the Institute should concentrate research and extension. The first was a higher yield of cane, the second technological efficiency and the third, which was the most important, was to find out new and cheaper sources of sugar production. If the Institute were properly developed, Mr. Munshi said, it would assume the leadership of Asia in building up a great, efficient and abiding industry.

TRAINING TECHNICIANS

In the course of his speech Mr. Munshi said: "So far back as 1920, the Sugar Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, in the interest of research and training technicians, proposed the setting up of a Research Institution associated with the sugar school. In 1933, the proposal was revised. The Harcourt Butler Technological Institute at Kanpur came to be utilised for the Research Institute and the Imperial Sugarcane Breeding Station, Coimbatore, was made a part of the Sugar Research Institute.

But sugar was increasingly in demand in the country. Naturally therefore the need for a larger and more up-to-date Institute became urgent. But suitable accommodation was not forthcoming. The U.P. Government even found it difficult to continue to accommodate the Institute in the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute. The Committee, therefore, in August 1945 decided, and the decision was approved by the Government of India, that the Institute of Sugar Technology should have a building of its own associated with the Central Sugarcane Research Station. Ultimately this site was selected. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was set apart for it from the Sugar Excise Duty levied in 1943-44. The Bhadruk Farm was purchased in 1948 at a cost of Rs. 10,08,000. Financial stringency due to World War II however supervened and the construction of the Institute was postponed 'sine die'.

A few months ago, I visited Kanpur and when I went round the laboratories and the buildings of the Institute, I realised that in view of the importance of its role in the economy of the country, the Institute should have adequate accommodation and equipment. The establishment of the Institute was immediately taken on hand and a small Committee was immediately constituted to implement the objective.

Today, we are taking a concrete step towards fulfilling a great objective.

SUPPLY OF CANE

The supply position of cane is complicated by the rival demands of gur and Khandsari. Gur is the major sweet carbohydrate in demand in the country, especially in the rural areas, and is also a cottage industry of national importance. The increased production of sugar and gur, therefore, can only be achieved by making more cane available and by increasing the percentage of extraction of sugar or gur from cane.

So far increase in the production of cane, and for the matter of that, other cash crops, is secured by diversion of food growing land. This is a sucidal way of increasing production in India.

Our object should be to grow more of every agricultural commodity by intensive cultivation rather than extensive cultivation. Production of a price-fetching crop should be increased 'not' by a transfer of resources from other crops. New and idle resources must be diverted for the purpose; not land. This is the only solution to the problem of diversion. It is absolutely essential that the Sugarcane Cess should be spent in a large measure on intensive cultivation of the present sugarcane areas and the building up of an extension service with view to secure higher yield by improved and scientific methods of agriculture, involving among other things the use of improved seed, appropriate manure and plentiful irrigation. It is regrettable indeed that the cess has not been applied so far for that objective.

NEED FOR RESEARCH

In this connection there appears to me to be three main points on which research and extension should be concentrated.

First, higher yield. Our production per acre is only 1.5 to 3 tons as compared to 8 tons per acre in Hawai and Java. Even Peru and Egypt have a better record.

The second point is technological efficiency. The Institute should also concentrate on improving the manufacturing efficiency and lowering the cost of production. It has a farm of 555 acres and can provide facilities to cover all aspects of sugar industry including sugar chemistry, sugar engineering, utilisation of by-products and the training of technical staff. The scientific work carried on by the different Centres has also to be co-ordinated by the Institute.

The third point, and which to my mind is more important is new sources of production. There is great scope of extracting sugar from what we now consider waste; of finding new and cheaper sources from which sugar can be produced; and of discovering methods of extracting molasses from waste and wood residues, most of which is being wasted at present. I recently learnt that in the Forest Product Laboratory of U.S.A., research is being carried on in a chemical approach to large scale utilisation of wood residues like chips and saw dust for producing ethyl alcohol and molasses which can give our cattle a valuable feed—I would like this Institute to take up this question jointly with the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun, to whom I have already referred this matter.

SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of work before the Institute, is very wide and far-reaching and the country expects great things from those associated with this Institute. This Institute will justify its existence only if the scientists working here are animated by the true spirit of research. Research is a ceaseless patient pursuit which more often than not secures no result, but the secrets of nature cannot be wrested by the indolent, the impatient or the easily frustrated. We have in this country a proud record of research which has to be followed up by our workers with missionary zeal.

At the same time the country cannot afford to wait for long and elaborate research without the intermediate results being brought into day to day practice. In the case of sugar, therefore, the Institute will have to secure the co-operation of the producers of cane and I hope the Institute will also have an extension side so that the growers can make full use of the opportunities afforded by the Institute.

I understand that the industry has a project of its own to establish a separate Technological Institute and that substantial contributions are collected for the purpose. I would advise the Industry not to fritter away the resources by duplicating brick and water and equipment. It will be better to pool their resources with these of the Committee and help to make this Institute a great one.

Earlier Mr. M. Thirumala Rao, Union Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture and the President of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, in his welcome address stressed the need for increasing the per acre yield of good quality sugarcane. The Committee's 5-year scheme for the development of the sugarcane industry was aimed at increasing the total as well as the acre yield of cane.

Organising Himalayan Expeditions

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16 (PTI): The General Body of the Himalayan Society, which met here yesterday under the chairmanship of General Cariappa, appointed a sub-committee to chalk out plans for organising expeditions to the Himalayas this year.

The sub-committee will submit its report at the next meeting on March 7.

Surat Municipal Elections

SURAT, Feb. 15, (PTI): Eighteen Congress and one Fourth Party candidates have been returned unopposed to the 50-member Surat Municipal Board, elections for which will be held on March 8 on adult franchise.

For the remaining 31 seats there are 51 candidates of whom 27 are Congress nominees, 21 Independents and three Fourth Party men. The Congress is not opposing the three seats sought for by the Fourth Party candidates

Rebels Raid A Rail Station

TRACK DISMANTLED NEAR MANDALAY

RANGOON, Feb. 16 (UPI-AFP) Insurgents made a surprise entry recently in to the Kume Railway Station (an improvised railway carriage) and destroyed all the accessories. This station building at Kume about 80 miles below Mandalay was completely destroyed by the insurgents.

Simultaneously with the raid on Kume Station the insurgents dismantled several sections of the railway track and set fire to nearly 400 sleepers. It is also reported that they laid mines under a bridge nearby and as a result running of train has been dislocated.

Letter Of Marx Sold For £ 220

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

A letter from Karl Marx protesting at the idea of abridged edition of his book CAPITAL was auctioned in London for £220

The letter, in a tiny hand, with much underlining, was written by Marx to a Correspondent, who had written in a newspaper that an abbreviated English translation of Capital was to appear shortly.

Marx, protesting against the publication of an abbreviated edition, said, "I have reserved the right of translation and there exists a copyright treaty between Germany and England. I shall, therefore, certainly stop the circulation of any such epitome NOT beforehand authorised by me. Even the revision of the not abbreviated French translation published at Paris, has given me more trouble than the writing of the whole book in French would have done"

The Broach Municipal Board has decided to present an address to Dr. Prasad when the President visits Broach on March 1.

Dinkerrao Contradicts Press Report

CITY NEED NOT FEAR IMMEDIATE CUT IN RICE RATION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY'S Minister for Civil Supplies, Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, while flatly contradicting a report which appeared in a city newspaper today that Bombay's rice quantum will be discontinued because of shortage of supplies, disclosed at a press conference that there was not even the prospect of any immediate cut in the present ration quantum of rice.

The Minister added that the rice position in the State was no doubt difficult but he was sure the Government of India would not fail the State in its continuity of supplies.

Mr. Dinkerrao Desai said: "I have read the report appearing in this morning's "Times of India". The rice position in the State is indeed difficult, but, I am sure the Government of India would not let down the Bombay State. I don't think they will force us to go without rice and will treat the State fairly as far as next year's allotments were concerned.

BOMBAY IS RICE-EATING

"Bombay does not want to be jealous of any other State nor does it wish to evoke any provincial jealousies, but, it would be extremely unfair if Madras is given rice enough to raise that State's rice quantum from six to eight ounces while Bombay cannot maintain the present meagre two ounces rice quantum per week. It is wrong to say that Bombay is not a rice-eating area.

Several parts of Bombay are predominantly rice eating areas. The textile labour in Bombay is mainly drawn from the rice-eating areas. Besides, a meal in no part of the State of Bombay is complete without rice. Bombay will, therefore, press its claims for its minimum requirements of rice at the forthcoming Food Ministers' Conference scheduled to start in Delhi next week. I am sure the Food Ministry of the Government of India will not disappoint us."

Clarifying Bombay's rice position Mr. Dinkerrao Desai told reporters that Bombay had been allotted four thousand tons of rice for the month of February. This stock was being supplemented with the rice that was locally available in the districts of Thana and Colaba.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM

Comparative figures provided by the Minister for the month of January and February showed that there was no cause for alarm and scare-mongering, as four thousand tons of rice for the month of February as against the meagre 480 tons allotted in the month of January for the State, had improved the situation to a certain extent. This was, however, not sufficient to feed the State as Bombay's normal requirements for the State were 20 thousand tons and the State had mostly to fall on its internal resources.

The Minister categorically stated that there would not even be an immediate reduction in Bombay's rice quantum but the policy will, however, be considered after the allotments for the next year were made known. As things stood there was no occasion to warrant any fears that Bombay's total allotments would be reduced.

Bombay's Food Minister would, however, press for a total allotment to the state of 2-1/2 lakhs to three lakhs of tons of rice as against the total allotment of one lakh six thousand tons of rice made to Bombay last year. This allotment gave Bombay an average of thirteen and a half thousand tons per month.

The Minister explained that a minimum three lakh ton allotment was absolutely necessary if the people of Bombay were to be given a fair rice ration. Bombay's difficulties had been aggravated as locally produced rice from Gujerat would not be available this year for levy as that area had been stricken by famine.

The Minister made it clear that the two ounce rice quantum would continue during the month of February. The rice ration quantum for the month of March will be based on the allotments for the next month.

Morarji Warns Against Family Planning

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 16 (PTI).

MR. MORARJI DESAI, Bombay's Home Minister, said here today he was against adoption of "so-called scientific methods of family planning as they led to moral degredation and ruin".

Opening an Infant Welfare and Family Planning Centre of the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, the Minister said: "You may call me a reactionary and obstinate man, but I do not hesitate to declare that human progress lies through self-control and discipline.

"The so-called scientific methods are debasing human beings, and we should beware against adopting them blindly. What Mahatma Gandhi said about artificial means of family planning holds good today".

The Minister added: "Science is no science which encourages the satisfaction of human lust contrary to our ancient philosophy which glorifies virtue and sacrifice".

The Minister appealed to the citizens of Ahmedabad to make better use of their wealth and set an example to the whole State and the country.

Congress Fields Team Of 100 For City Elections

299 CANDIDATES WILL FIGHT FOR 124 SEATS

BOMBAY Saturday.

AN over-all picture of what the civic elections are going to be was available today the last day of receiving nominations for the second shift of elections to take place on March 8 next.

FIGURES OBTAINED FROM THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF RECEIVING THE NOMINATIONS INDICATE THAT IN ALL, 299 CANDIDATES WILL BE CONTESTING THE ELECTIONS FOR 124 SEATS FROM ALL WARDS OF THE CITY.

Of these, 100 are put up by the Congress, 45 by the Socialist Party and 15 by the Scheduled Castes Federation. Twenty four more are standing on the Fourth Party ticket while the United Socialists Organisation and the Communist Party have put up 12 and eight candidates respectively. The remaining 95 are Independents.

Fifty one candidates will be contesting for 59 seats in the second shift of elections to be held on March 8 out of 20 specified wards of the city.

Twenty nominations have been received for the four seats assigned to the Kurla Ward. This represents the highest number of candidates from a single ward.

From the Lalbaug Ward Mr. Krishnaji G. Desai, a detenu, has filed his nomination from jail. He is confident of success.

The following is the full list of nominations received by the officer concerned for the second shift of elections.

Second Shift Contestants

WARD No. 2, FORT (two seats): Mr. J. D. Daruwalla, Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji, Mr. K. N. Gaitonde and Mr. Y. B. Kunder.

WARD No. 4, MANDVI (Four seats): J. L. Lathi, J. K. Kothari, C. D. Koli, N. E. Bandukwalla, Sikender Mohmed Husein Fakruddin, Panalal A. Shah, M. B. Chande, M. T. Karachiwalla, Khetsi Chaturbhuj Ajnani and Maganlal Hirji Vyas.

WARD No. 5, DONGRI (four seats): R. Mehdi, H. H. Bhiwandiwalla, I. M. Merchant, Abdul Khatar Abdul Kader Memon, Abdulgani Abdul Latif Memon, Ali Mohmed Umar Memon, K. M. Bangdiwalla, Mohmed Yusuf Haji Umar Patel, S. N. Shah, S. A. Mirza and Mian Ahmed Mohmed Memon.

WARD No. 8, KUMBHARWADA (three seats): N. C. Pupala, Dr. N. N. Shah, B. S. Kaluste, R. M. Sonawane and U. J. Mankar.

WARD No. 9, (Markets): M. D. Choksi, N. D. Vakharia, Ganapatishanker Desai and R. S. Pande.

WARD No. 11, FANASWADI (two seats): C. S. Shah, S. D. Palekar and D. D. Devrukhkar.

WARD No. 13, KHETWADI (three seats): P. D. Palkandvar, V. V. Sheth, R. K. Hardikar, J. T. Sangvi, Shrimati Maniben N. Nanavati, and Dr. P. V. Mandlik.

WARD No. 14, WALKESHWAR (four seats): G. S. Potdikar, S. N Master, Dr. A. R. Rangnekar, Shrimati Joshnath P. Bhat, G. B. Mahashabde and P. S. Parelkar.

WARD No. 17 KAMATIPURA (three seats): B. D. Tamal, G. D. Bhandar, Mohmed Abubakkar Buxi, N. B. Ganji, G. N. Rathod, D. B. Raipalli, Sheikh Mohmed Husein Abdulla, Mohmed Isaq Mohmed Yusuf Ansari, P. S. Pupala, M. S. Penta, Mahmed Taher Ansari and L. Y. Domal.

WARD No. 19 MAZGAON (three seats): Milgres Dias, P. N. Dangwal, Dr. V. T. Telang, Luxmikant B. Kumar, Dr. M. S. D'Souza, R. V. Phale, S. G. Patel, and Dudhnath Singh.

WARD BYCULLA EAST, (three seats): T. B. Kadam, J. S. Meher, P. Virji Mehta, D. G. Mahajani and B. S. Anpat.

WARD No. 23, SEWRI, (two seats): R. G. Kokam, H. N. Trivedi, P. D. Shigvan and Ganpat L. Patil.

WARD No. 24, LALBAG (three seats): S. G. Tambitkar, Shrimati Ambika K. Joglekar, Krishnaji G. Desai, K. G. Patil, C. M. Toprani and M. V. Donde.

WARD No. 28. SION (two seats) R. V. Murti, R. K. Ganatra, M. Madhawan and L. A. Kamle.

WARD No. 29. LOVE GROVE: (four seats): Sardar Pratapsingh Luxmidas, N. D. Kadam, N. D. Tamankar, S. D. Chiplunkar, B. R. Tardekar, J. G. Chalke, V. A. Shenoy and N. A. Shenai.

WARD No. 32, PRABHADEVI (three seats): P. D. Mayekar, R. N. Birje, R. K. Rumde, V. M. Nagvekar, Dr. V. S. Matkar, P. H. More, G. S. Kandhi and R. A. Pasi.

WARD No. 34, MAHIM: (three seats): K. M. Chougule, R. S. Bunderkar, Ishwarbhai S. Patel, Shrimati Alice Alvares, Fateh Mohmed Latif, D. B. Javkar, V. S. Pagare, R. J. Joshi and V. L. Samant.

WARD No. 39, KURLA (four seats): Syed Mohmed Husein, S. B. Bajpai, T. A. Ambore, Ebrahim A. Fidawalla, D. O. Pohuja, L. K. Chaubal, D. A. Gomes, P. L. Lohana, V. V. Sule, R. K. Patwardhan, H. D. Misra, M. A. Lakdawalla, K. R. Chari, K. T. Patne, R. A. Jadhav, Simon D. Gomes, G. H. Hemrajani, G. B. Sakhare, Mohmed Y. Ramjan, H. D. Punjabi, C. N. Kalyankar and S. B. Bhagwat.

WARD No. 40 CHEMBUR: (one seat): R. H. Chemburkar, N. W. Patil, W. K. Nangpal, S. J. Vazirani and S. A. Khemani.

WARD No. 41, GHATKOPAR (three seats): S. P. Zaveri, P. V. Upadhaya, V. C. Gandhi, P. D. Daftari, C. B. Vora, D. D. Shah, S. N. Gajre, B. R. Sharma, M. B. Kapur and B. B. Karnik.

Poona Municipal Elections

POONA, Feb. 16 (PTI): Two hundred and twelve candidates will contest the first general election to the Poona Municipal Corporation to be held on March 4 and 6.

The Congress is contesting 61 seats and the civic organisation, formed for the main purpose of fighting the municipal election, 62, besides, there are 89 independents in the field.

The Congress is not contesting four seats in the predominently Muslim areas put will support Muslim candidates.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 16 (UPI): The food situation in the city and the district as also the fodder position for cattle are quite satisfactory, the Collector of Ahmedabad told a press conference here this evening

TUNISIAN PROTEST

French Cancellation Of Passport

PARIS, Feb. 16 (UPA): Indignant Tunisian officials described the French Government's cancellation of diplomatic passports as an "incident without precedent in diplomatic annals."

A spokesman for the Tunisian Minister for Justice, Salah Ben Youssuf and the Minister for Special Affairs, Mohammed Badra, said the two Protectorate Cabinet members have still not been officially informed of the French action, which blocked their application for a United States visa.

The Ministers have been in Paris since early January trying to bring the Tunisian case for independence before the United Nations. They applied for United States visas last week, so that they could be present at Lake Success, when Pakistan brings the matter before the United Nations Security Council.

The Tunisian spokesman said the first the Ministers heard of the French Government's action was a phone call from the United States Embassy telling them their application had been turned down. The Embassy said the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed the Embassy the Ministers' diplomatic passports had been annulled.

Shahabad Strike Referred To Industrial Tribunal

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK EMPLOYEES' CLAIM DISALLOWED

HYDERABAD, Feb. 16 (PTI): The Hyderabad Industrial Tribunal rejected today the application of the Associated Cement Company Limited, to declare the strike of the Shahabad Cement Factory workers illegal on the ground that it could not pronounce an order on a point not referred to it.

In its application, the Cement Company said that the disputes between the management and the workers were referred to the Tribunal by the Government on January 21 and the employees went on strike from January 22. The company also argued that the strike notice mentioned four particular demands, of which three were referred to the Tribunal for its award. When the award of them was pending, the company contended, the strike was illegal.

The workers contended that the Tribunal could take cognisance of only such matters as were referred to it by the Government, and as there was no reference on the matter of the strike, the Tribunal could not adjudge on it.

The Tribunal held that it could not adjudge on a strike on the basis of an interlocutory application as the one before it at present without a reference on it by the Government.

The Government of Hyderabad have now referred to the Industrial Tribunal to adjudge whether the strike by the workers of the Shahabad Cement Factory is illegal and, if no, whether the workers entitled to wages for the strike period.

Punjab National Bank

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16 (PTI):— The Industrial Tribunal in its award on the dispute between the Punjab National Bank and the Punjab National Bank Employees' Federation has disallowed the claim of 150 dismissed employees for reinstatement.

Their dismissal was sequel to a strike by about 800 employees of the bank's branches last April following the suspension of a typist. The 150 employees who were not re-employed after the strike were charged by the bank with misconduct.

The Tribunal, consisting of Mr. A. N. Sen, retired judge of the Calcutta High Court, has, however, directed the bank to pay the 150 employees half of what they would have earned from the bank had they been in service throughout the period of the strike plus half of any amount that would have been paid to them as bonus.

Referring to the dismissal of the employees, Mr. Sen said that by their illegal strike they had forfeited the confidence of the bank in their loyalty, and he could see no reason why the bank should be forced to re-employ them.

Film Delegates Visit Rajghat

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16 (UP) Mr. Frank Capra and Mr. Harry Stonek (U. S. A.) Mr Jean Davis France and His Excellency Mohamed Fathy Bey (Egypt) delegates to the International Film Festival of India, visited Rajghat at this afternoon to pay their homage to Mahatma Gandhi.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON JULY

NEW YORK, Feb. 16

Previous closing	39.04
Today's opening	38.45
Difference	—59
Today's closing	38.67
Difference	—37

Deferred at 9 p.m. Rs. 1930/ 32-8.

Restriction On Jap Exports To Sterling Area

TOKYO, February 16 (UPA): Restrictions on Japanese exports to the Sterling area will go into efect on Monday, a high Government agency disclosed on Saturday.

The Foreign Currency Control Commission said the new restrictions were necessary to cope with accumulating pound sterling revenues in Japan. Japanese pound holdings now total 85,000,000 pounds.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Hayato Ikeda said this new measure means a "big change" in Japan's trade policy. It was learned at the same time the Japanese Government will lend its foreign exchange holdings to Japanese importers in order to promote imports. The new measure will also correct the present system of unlimited acceptance of Sterling bills.

Election Results From Three States

The following is the list of successful candidates in the results announced on Saturday:

Uttar Pradesh

STATE ASSEMBLY

South Purwa (Unnao District): Mr. Deva Datta Misra (Congress).

Bulunshahr (South) cum Anupshahr (South), Mr. Deo Datta and Mr. Dharam Singh (both Congress).

Kalpi-cum-Jalaun (North). Mr. Virendra Shah and Mr. Bannante (both Congress).

Padrima (West). Mr. Ram Subhagh (Socialist).

Unnao (South). Mr. Lila Dhar (Congress).

Gupvawrenda (North). Mr. Ram Avadh Singh, (Congress).

Rasra (East)-cum-Ballia (South-West). Mr. Mandhata and Mr. Ram Ratan (both Congress).

Kadipur: Mr. Kashiprasad Singh and Mr. Anandshankar (both Congress).

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Gorakpur District South: Mr. Singasan Singh (Congress).

Basti District (North) Mr. Udai Shankar Dubey (Congress).

Manipur District (South). Mr. Badshah Gupta (Congress).

Bihar

STATE ASSEMBLY

Ghatsila-cum-Bahargora (Singhbhum District), Mr. Mukund Ram Tanty and Mr. Ghaniram Santhal (both Jharkhand).

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Dharbhanga (North). Mr. Shyamananda Misra (Congress).

Santhal Paraganas-cum-Hazaribagh: Mr. Ramraj Tajware and Mr. Lal Hembrom (both Congress).

Rajasthan

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Bharatpur-cum-Sawai Madhopur: Raja Giriraj Singh (Independent) and Mr. Manak Chand (KLP).

Gangapur-Jhunjhunu: Mr Radhey Shyam Morarka and Mr. Pannalal.

CHOOSE LEADER WITH ONE VOICE

BANGALORE, Feb. 16 (PTI): Mr. Lal Bahadur Sastri General Secretary of the Congress who arrived here this evening from Delhi said that he had gone there to see if he could bring about an unanimous election of a leader for the Assembly Party. He added that the High Command would not impose any man on them.

Mr. Sastry has brought two letters from Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, one addressed to Mr. K. C. Reddy and another to Mr. Hanumanthia.

Speaking to pressmen on his arrival Mr. Sastry said that unanimity was not against any Democratic principles and the Congress High Command only wanted a stable Government to function. Such unanimity he said had been achieved in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Assam.

Asked about the High Command's circular that the election of the leader should be held after the election to the Upper House Mr. Sastry said Mysore need not wait since the Council election would be over only after three months.

During his two days' stay here Mr. Sastry will meet the newly elected legislators.

He is likely to go to Madras to study the latest political situation there before returning to Delhi

Madhya Pradesh Will Have New Ministry On Friday

NAGPUR, Feb. 16 (PTI): The New Congress Ministry in Madhya Pradesh will assume office on February 22, it was learned today.

The Chief Minister Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, who has been unanimously re-elected leader of Congress Assembly Party, saw the Governor this evening in connection with the formation of the new Ministry.

The list of ministers proposed for the new cabinet is, it is understood, being sent to the Congress High Command tomorrow

Pandit Shukla is leaving for New Delhi by air on Monday to attend the Food Ministers' Conference. He will return to Nagpur on February 21, when he is expected to announce the New Cabinet.

Chief Minister Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla will tender resignation of his cabinet to the Governor at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

It is expected that the Governor will ask Pandit Shukla to carry on pending the formation of the new ministry during the week.

Pandit Shukla indicted to pressmen the possibility of appointment of Deputy Ministers in place of Parliamentary Secretaries.

It is understood there will be Ten ministers and five Deputy Ministers.

Pandit Shukla has almost finalised the list of the new Ministers after consultations with the Presidents of the three Pradesh Congress Committees, Seth Govind Das (Mahakoshal), Mr. M. S. Kannamwar (Nagpur) and Dr. G. B. Khedkar (Vidarbha). Mr. Brijlal Biyani and Mr. Shriman Narain Agarwal were also present the during talks.

Stop Press

LATEST IN CANAL ZONE

ISMAILIA, Feb. 16 (PTI-Reuter): The British Commander announced tonight he would relax his ban on rail traffic in the Canal Zone tomorrow.

An announcement said Egyptian army troops and supply trains and a civilian food train would be permitted to run again.

Huge Selling Wave In N.Y Cotton

PRICES DECLINE SHARPLY: NO TEXTILE DEMAND

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (UPA): Cotton market traders working on the bull-side suffered a jolt in the late trading today

After a firm start, prices held steady until mid-afternoon when values declined sharly under the impact of liquidation and hedge selling. Local professionals who had been counting on wider technical recovery ran out when the decline got under way

News that a private market advisory service had urged its clients to take profit and sell May speeded the liquidating movement.

Traders generally continued to express lack of confidence in the market's ability to hold rallies until the textile demand showed signs of sustained improvement. If anything, news from that quarter was more depressing

Atlanta reports said that Southern mills with a few exceptions probably will curtail drastically by the end of March unless goods sales pick up

Mephis also stressed "poor textile business"

This discouraged mill buying of spot cotton in that area and holders of actual cotton were more disposed to liquidate stocks which they previously pegged for much higher prices.

One redeeming feature was the persistent foreign demand for new crop months

Ring observers estimated overseas buyers took on 30,000 bales of July 1953 deliveries alone. This followed purchases of 10,000 bales on Thursday One theory is that Italian mills were buyers Other ideas suggested buying for German or Japanese account or that of Yugoslavia.

The market opened two to 25 higher. Prices rose to maximum gains of 20 to 27 points and then closed only a trifle above the lowest and off three to 31 points.

Closing prices included:

	Pr. Cl.	Open	H.	L.	Close
SPOT	41.30				41.00
Mar.	40.47	40.55	40.70	40.15	40.17
May	39.94	39.98	40.16	39.63	39.63
July	39.27	39.33	39.47	39.04	39.04
Oct.	36.88	37.02	37.08	36.70	36.75
Dec.	36.60	36.85	36.87	36.50	36.57
Mar	36.51	36.67	36.75	36.40	36.44
May	36.34	36.54	36.56	36.25	36.28
July	36.03				35.97

NEW ORLEANS

SPOT	40.25				39.95
Mar.	40.38	40.56	40.62	40.18	40.18
May	39.88	39.99	40.14	39.57	39.57
July	39.24	39.32	39.45	38.98	39.00
Oct.	36.91	37.00	37.05	36.70	36.70
Dec.	36.68	36.75	36.85	36.47	36.47
Mar.	36.56	36.65	36.72	36.40	36.34
May	36.38	36.43	36.54	36 25	36.17
July	36.04	36.12	36.15	35.58	

NO SATURDAY DEALINGS

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (UPA): The New York Cotton Exchange voted to suspend Saturday dealings after Saturday, February 23.

The suspension will continue at least through next August.

PRICES HIGHER ON STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (UPA): Prices finished higher on the Stock Exchange for the first advance in five sessions.

Trading was moderate at 1,20,000 shares

The advance however amounted to little while final prices were only fractionally higher, although some issues managed to score wider gains.

The recovery was regarded as purely technical.

Steels were irregular.

Rails as a group had the best gains.

Motors edged upward.

Utilities were about unchanged.

Of 1,116 issues traded, 419 advanced; 397 declined while 300 remained unchanged.

The turnover on the curb amounted to 390,000 shares.

The turnover in bonds came to dol 2,630,000.

U.S. STEEL PRICE RANGES

The following were price ranges of U.S Steel on the New York market today:

High 39-7/8 Low 39-1/4 Close 39-1/4

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

The pepper market showed increasing strength as spot goods became harder to find. Bids up to dol. 1.52 per pound for spot material went unfilled. Dealers understood most of the immediate supply along with afloat goods had been sold.

Local re-sellers indicated March shipment at dol. 1.33; April at dol. 1.32; May at dol. 1.30; June at dol 1.28; July at dol. 1.24, August at dol. 1.22-23 per pound, all ex dock

NEW YORK TIN PRICES

Spot tin was today quoted at 121-1/2 U.S. cents per pound.

In the forward market, prices for February and April were quoted at 117 cents bid, each.

NEW YORK SILVER UNCHANGED

The price of sliver remained unchanged today at 88 cents per ounce.

NEW YORK ZINC PRICE

Zinc for third quality was today quoted at 22 to 22-1/2 cents per pound.

NEW YORK COPRA PRICES

Copra was today quoted at US dol. 149 asked, cif Pacific Coast, per short ton.

Cocoanut oil was quoted at 1-1/4 cents per pound asked.

The prices were unchanged from yesterday's

NEW YORK SEED PRICES

The following were closing rates of seeds on the New York market today.

Soybeans	11-1/8
Peanuts	15-1/4
Linseed first.	19.19.2
Tallow, extra	6-1/4
Tallow, Special	6
Black Pepper	152
Castorseeds	dol 250.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON PEPPER PRICES

LONDON, Feb. 15 (UPA): The pepper market was not officially open today, but advices from Bombay showed sellers of Malabar for February advanced their price to 1,080.

Singapore prices showed no change.

MERCURY PRICE

LONDON, Feb. 15 (UPA): The price of mercury remained unchanged on the London market today at 73 pounds per flash.

LONDON SILVER UNCHANGED

Silver prices for both spot and forward remained unchanged at 77 pence per ounce on the London market today.

COPRA AND OIL

Copra Straits Dei weight cif per ton Feb./March, Philippine Copra.

Ceylon Copra, Cocoanut Oil Straits, and Ceylon Palmoil Malayan all no trading.

Cocoanut Oil Straits in bulk cif per ton Feb.-March 99 nominal.

Ditto Ceylon in bulk cif per ton Feb-March 97 1/2 nominal.

Palmoil Liberian cif per ton Feb-March 195.

Palmoil Angola cif per hundred kilos Feb-March 8,000.

Palmoil Belgium cif per hundred kilos Feb-March 12,500 quoted.

Chicago Wheat

CHICAGO, Feb 15.

Chicago grains fluctuated irregularly with wheat comparatively steady on buying credited to flour mills reflecting a slight improvement in domestic flour business overnight together with shortcovering based on continued dry weather in the southwest. Feed grains came under pressure due partly to a smaller than anticipated number of hogs on farms as of January first while the firmness of rye was attributed to shortcovering together with lightness of offerings

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 16.

The local bullion market opened quiet and after small selling in silver the market was supported by professional operators.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 191-4 and declined at Rs 191 on long liquidation but advanced at Rs. 191-6 and steadied at Rs 191-5. Ready mint silver was quoted at Rs. 192-5 and spot bullion was placed at Rs 191-9

Forward gold opened at Rs 104-14 and advanced at Rs. 105-2 on moderate buying and covering. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 105-5 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs 74-14.

Trading was restricted and the market finally closed as under:—

Ready Silver	191	6	0
Forward	191	2	0
Ready Gold	105	6	0
Forward	105	1	0
Sovereigns	75	0	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Feb. 16.

The produce market was quiet with absence of demand in the ready market. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 179/- and after advancing at Rs. 182/- steadied at Rs. 181-8.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh Quality	35	12	0
Madras Coromandal	35	2	0
Bold	34	2	0
February-March	34	8	0
April-May	35	15	0
LINSEED			
Ready	34	14	0
February-March	34	14	0
April-May	34	8	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Madras	35	0	0
May	181	8	0
GROUNDNUT OILS			
Local Mills	56	0	0
R. R.	18	8	0
February	18	10	0
March	18	14	0
April	19	2	0
Linseed Oil	20	10	0
Castorseed Oil	20	10	0

Conversion Loan

BOMBAY, Feb. 16.

1986 conversion loan was quoted today at Rs. 80-6-6 with very little business. Other Government loans were unchanged.

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, Feb. 16.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today for Settlement purposes. Privately Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1,925 to Rs. 1,926-4.

SUGAR QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Feb. 16.

Ready	154 to 160
March	134-8
May	120-8

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Feb. 16

120 D Ready Japan	4	15	0
150 D Ready Japan	4	8	0
120 D Ready Italy	4	13	0
150 D Ready Italy	4	6	6
150 D Box February	875		
150 D Box March	884		

Castorseeds May Delivery

BOMBAY, Feb. 16.

Opening	180	0
Highest	178	12
Lowest	184	12
Close	183	0

Hong Kong Gold And Exchange Rates

HONG KONG, Feb. 15 (UPA): The following were closing quotations of exchange and gold in Hong Kong today:

U.S Dollar for Cash	6.76
U.S. Dollar for TT	6.79
Pound Sterling	15.85
Gold	325.5

Paris Gold Price

PARIS, Feb. 15 (UPA): Gold was today quoted on the Paris Bourse at 613 Francs per gram, unchanged from yesterday's level

Dr. M. S. Mehta, Indian High Commissioner to Pakistan, returned to Karachi after a fortnight's visit to India following the death of his father in Udaipur.

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, February 16.

The market ruled quiet but steady round all sections and the volume of business was moderate.

The following are today's final transactions upto 12-30 p.m.:—

Government. Securities: Three per cent loan 1986 80/5 S O L, Three per cent loan 1953-55 99/10 S.L. CT, Three per cent loan 1957 98 S lot.

BANKS:— United India 4/14.

COTTONS:— New Victoria Pref 4/-, Elgin Mills 17/6.

COALS:— Burrakur Coal 12/14, Searsole 12/-.

JUTES:—Howrah 29/5, India 149/-, Nuddea 62/8, Presidency 5/3.

ENGINEERINGS: B. I. Elec. Cons. 9/11, Marshalls 8/-, Indian Iron 28/4, National Iron 5/-, Steel Corpn 21/6.

MISCELLANEOUS: Indian Copper 3/1, Sone Valley Cement 6/7, Angelo Bros. 28/8, Bararee Coke 20/10, B. I. Corpn 10/12 Eastern Invt. 145/8, Indian Cable 10/8, Martin Burn 18/14, Titaghur paper 37/2.

SUGAR: Carew and Co. 6/9, Ryam 30/4, U.P. Sugar 14/-, Teas Gungaram 298/-, Huldibari 26/2, Singtom 5/13, Tukvar 11/4.

Position Of Scneduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 8th February:

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities In India	
(i) Borrowings from banks	32,46,93,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	539,93,52,000
Time Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks	73,50,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	292,51,62,000
Cash in India	34,98,46,000
Balances with the Reserve Bank in India	43,14,17,000
Balances with other banks in current account in India	10,26,50,000
Money at call and short notice in India	8,91,28,000
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government Securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	298,33,31,000
Advances in India	547,92,01,000
Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India	37,60,99,000

Continental Stock Market

PARIS, Feb. 15

The Bourse turned upward in active dealings as brisk demand on both professional and public account brought firmness in most sections particularly fresh issues. Foreign issues followed more cautiously. Bankings and iron and steels were the best of the French section. Suez and Argentines were also good. Belgians recovered while dollar stocks and gold shares held steady.

BRUSSELS: The forward market was uncertain and dealings were thin with prices fractionaly irregular. Best features were cockerill Ford and Petrofina. In the spot market colonials recovered slightly. Slight irregularity was noted in minings glass works and coals.

AMSTERDAM: The market was irregular. Industrials were mixed with many leaders upto two points weaker but a better tone was apparent in rayons and Netherlands Ford. Among estates Dej Tobacco held firmer on favourable crop expectations but others were virtually unchanged Guilder investments were slightly lower, Premium was 7-1/8 and certificates were 598

NEHRU TO MEET 3 M. B. DEPUTATIONS

GWALIOR, Feb. 16 (PTI): The Prime Minister of India, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, will meet deputations of the Rajdhani Samitis of Indore, Gwalior and Ujjain—the three important cities of Madhya Bharat—on February 20, 21 and 22 at Delhi to hear the view points of the deputation in the light of representations made by them to the Prime Minister on the location of the permanent capital of Madhya Bharat.

'RED' LIGHT ON EQUATOR

LONDON, Feb. 16 (PTI-Reuter): A Tass Agency message broadcast by Moscow Radio said that, contrary to the opinion of western scientists the equator was not a circle but an ellipsoid.

Studies by Professor Alexander Izotov have established that the calculations of the radius of the equator by the American scientist Heyford and the German scientist Friedrich Besse. are wrong, the message said.

(The Oxford dictionary definition of an Ellipsoid is: "A solid of which all plane sections through one axis are ellipses and through the other ellipses or circles".)

Alleges Election Irregularities

PATNA, Feb. 16 (UPI): The Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga who was defeated in Parliamentary election from the Darbhanga north constituency, has filed a petition to the Chief Election Officer of Bihar alleging election irregularities in his constituency.

HUNTING FACILITIES TO FOREIGNERS

Company Opened In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14 (PTI): A firm to help foreigners in big-game hunting and on sight-seeing tours has opened in Delhi.

The company, according to its officials, will be run on the lines of an African firm, in which Lt. Col. Jim Corbett, author of the "Maneaters of Kumaon" and Col. D. A. Brett, are directors.

The company guarantees to put up at least two tigers, perhaps a panther or two and various other game during a normal 15 day shoot.

It also promises to provide for a consolidated fees all amenities to hunters and sight-seers. It will give advice on firearms, Government game regulations, dress places where game around and provide experienced shikaris to guide the visitors.

Zip Fastener Industry

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15: The Government of India's Resolution on the Tariff Board's report on the zip fastener industry has been published today in the Gazette of India, dated February 16, 1952, Government have accepted the Board's recommendation that the industry should be granted protection for a period of three years and that the existing revenue duty of 31-1/4 per cent ad valorem should be converted into a protective duty at the same rate.

Electric Fans Industry: No Protection

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15: The Government of India's Resolution on the Tariff Board's report on the electric fans industry has been published today in the Gazette of India, dated February 16 1952. Government have accepted the finding of the Board that there is at present no case for imposition of anv protective duty on electric fans.

EXPORT OF BRASS MANUFACTURES

BOMBAY, Feb. 16 (PTI): The Joint Chief Controller of Exports will consider applications for the export to any permissible destination of brass manufactures other than brass utensils, according to a notification dated February 15

The manufactures mentioned in the notification include hinges, bolts, nuts, rivets, miscellaneous fittings, sports goods, epns and ep goods. The export of brass utensils is subject to quota restrictions.

Intending exporters may thus submit their applications in the usual manner together with an evidence of sale to foreign buyers.

Talking of Books—

Brilliant Presentation Of Hindu View Of Life

COUNTER ATTACK FROM THE EAST by C. E. M. Joad, Published by Hind Kitabs. Bombay. Price Rs. 4-12.

It is the opinion of many great modern minds that western civilization has become decadent. Science has become destructive, philosophy impotent, religion is out of fashion, and ethics, the laughing stock of a Hedonist generation. As Radhakrishnan wrote in KALKI, "We are taught to fly in the air like birds, and to swim in the water like fishes, but how to live on the earth we do not know."

Mr. Joad's brilliant presentation of Radhakrishnan's personality and approach to life, was written in 1933: twenty years have brought a second world war plus the atom bomb, and the book is as timely as it was then, indeed even more so.

We observe a delightful counter movement between Radhakrishnan's adoption of the scientific attitude to interpret the vedanta philosophy and Joad's plea that this intuitive approach to life be accepted instead of the soul killing, and now life-killing materialism of the West.

Joad pleads with the westerner to revise his set of values, and during that process to be receptive to the Hindu view of life—as interpreted by Radhakrishnan whom he calls the liison officer between the East and the West. The Hindu view sees the universe as a spiritual unity, and lays down a way of life which is both ethical and enlightening. I do not think it an exaggeration to say that the Hindu View needs much reviving in India: the Hindu view is the boast for shastries, the weapon for politicians, the motif for poets, the argument for pedants; it is everything except a practised way of living in India.

So Joad's book is very welcome.

* *

FROM BARTER TO MONEY by A. E. Dixon. Published by the P.T.I. Book Depot, Bangalore 2. Pages 72.

The title of Mr. Dixon's book tells us what is inside the book—an exciting journey from primitive barter markets to the modern bazars and stock exchange, from codies (shells) to the gold standard. Readers will learn a lot of interesting things about money, things which even their elder brothers and sisters do not know; for instance, that in the Asiatic Museum in Leningrad there is a banknote of 1339 B.C. or that the first credit notes used were clay tablets with writing.

Nature has curious ways. This journey from barter to money is repeated in the life of an individual. Barter among children is very common, also gambling for tamarind seeds and codies; then the schoolboy gets an occasional anna and becomes conscious of the medium of exchange. His concept of economic value becomes more and more vivid till the adult is finally caught in a net of economic relations.

* *

INDIAN TALES RETOLD by Tara Sirkar, Published by General Printers & Publishers Ltd., 119, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta. Pages 75. Price Rs. 2

Mrs. Sirkar retells some stories (probably from the Panchtantra) which she heard, as Rajaji would say—at the mother's knee. Of the five stories, "The Fatal Slippers" and "The Gold Dinar" are very well told. Some of the stories have a magical element, but others are very comical. In "The Temple of Shiva", "The Twins" and "The Gold Dinar" a supernatural power bestows a boon on the characters and we see how the boon is used for good deeds it becomes a blessing; but when the greedy and selfish man (like the Brahman in the "Gold Dinar") misuses it the boon becomes a curse. In "The Fatal Slippers," on the other hand, the miser is caught in a comic nemesis through his own vices. In "The Brave Potter" we see how Luck can make a mere potter the prime minister of a King.

* *

MARK TWAIN by Miriam E. Mason. Published by the P.T.I. Book Depot, Bangalore 2. Pages 110.

Miss Mason's child version of the boyhood of Mark Twain is a pleasing book. Miss Mason has captured some of the spirit of the great writer. We notice in the child the fascination for the river and its steam boats, the love of adventure, and wild life; we meet Tom Blackenship whom Twain has immortalized. Hucklebury Finn; we go to Eoerie caves at night to enrol our names with a blood signature in their pirate group. Many famous men have had memorable childhoods but Mark Twain's is unique because his genius finds its happiest expression when he draws from that childhood the experience retold in Tom Sawyer and Hucklebury Finn.

* *

THE RADIUM WOMAN by Eleanor Doorly. Published by the P.T.I. Book Depot, Bangalore 2. Pages 145.

Eleanor Doorly's youth edition of Madame Curie's life will, I am certain, inspire all the young people who read it. Manya's childhood is descrived very poignantly. Though only five, Manya knew many things—there was a wicked ogre in her town—the Russian Director of her school; and that her native Poland was a subject nation where everyone had to talk Russian, read Russian and bow to the Russian conqueror. Manya hated it all from the bottom of her heart—hated being afraid, hated being made to feel that she belonged to an enslaved nation, hated having to lie. 'But we also see Manya happily gazing at her father's test tubes and chanting 'Ph-si-cal app-a-ra-tus'; and absorbed in reading although the room was bursting with noise; then as she grew older, starting secret classes to teach poor illiterate people—the decision to send Bronia to Paris—the hard years as a governess—and then—Paris! Pierre—their marriage, the quest for Radium, the holidays hiking in the countryside, the discovery of radium—the world-wide recognition—the Nobel Prize—Pierre's death—the war years, and Madame Curie's tireless work for the wounded, the realization of Pierre's dream laboratory—all these incidents are woven together in a delightful tale about the great woman whose achievements were the result of two characteristics—indomitable courage and an undivided loyalty to science.

* *

THE BEST WAY FOR INDIA & THE WORLD by Dr. V. S. S. Apparao. Published by the author. Penumantra. West Godavari District. Pages 53, Price As. 12.

Surely the most impressive thing about Dr Apparao's pamphlet is its title. He gives a paper-programme for a capitalism run on strict disciplinary lines. These disciplinary measures include collective farming (is the writer suggesting that zamindari be revived?), abolition of tea, coffee tobacco because they are intoxicating drugs. There is some constructive material in the pamphlet. The writer suggests a method of checking black market—by reorganizing tax-collecting offices, preparing new coinage and taking the balance sheet every three years. The pamphlet would certainly have been more useful if written in a vernacular for it would help to filter knowledge of civic and political problems among the rural masses.

* *

TANTRAS, Edited by D. N. Bose, Published by Oriental Publishing Co., Appuli Lane, Calcutta. Pages 186. Price Rs. 5.

In the Hindu religion the Tantras form an abstruse subject, at once dubbed as a sadistic religion of Thugs and savages and exalted as embodying the ritual side of the Vedas and the practical Kriyas for the attainment of spirituality. These extreme opinions have really a very simple explanation. Yogic power, like any other force, is a moral. It has been used by many votaries of the Tantric cult for vicious purposes. Besides, some cruel rites, like child sacrifice, have added to the bias against it.

The nucleus of the Tantric religion is the Shakti conception—a macabre goddess who symbolises Dynamic Energy. The black complexion of the goddess, her garland of skulls, the girdle of bones, her thirst for blood—these are characteristics of a primitive religion. But its wide acceptance in Bengal, especially by Ramkrishna Paramahansa, indicate that it has a sound core.

* *

CLOUDS OVER ASSAM by Sailendra Kumar Ghosh. Published One-India Society. Post Box No. 24, Calcutta 27. Pages 75. Price Rs. 1-4.

Assam is one of the borderland provinces, with Pakistan in the West, Tibet in the North, and Burma in the East. Its strategic position draws the interest of the Hindus, the Muslims, and the Chinese. The Muslims have already been active about making a peaceful invasion of Assam. Daily thousands of them enter the province, are welcomed and given land by the Jatiya Mahasabha, now a satellite organ of the Muslim League. Sri Rajendra Prasad described it as a Pincer movement against Hindus. Mr. Ghosh draws attention to this situation in his articles. The Assam Problem is very real, but the writer uses an unnecessarily violent tone against Pakistan.

* *

SRI NITYAGOPAL, by Swami Nityapadananda Abadhuta, Published by Mahanirvana Math Nabadwip Nadia, West Bengal. Pages 353. Price Rs. 3-8-0.

This is the biography of a well-known mystic of Bengal; Yogacharya Abadhuta Jyanannanda. We learn how this man's soul was attuned to Brahman at a very early age and how his whole life was a record of sponteneous spirtual power sponteneously expressed in good deeds. He was on very intimate terms with Sri Ramakrishna and has a large following in Bengal.

—D. C.

* *

LETTERS TO THE YOUTH, By O. P. S. Khanna. New Hindustan Publications. Rs. 2.

Mr. Khanna offers a 'cup that cheers,' to all young men and women who feel that they have come to the end of their tether. In these Letters he gives his own practical philosophy of success. The letters are studded with numerous examples from the lives of great Indians like Gokhale, Ranjit Singh, and Chanakya; his purpose being to show that bad times come in everybody's life and that they are generally the germinating ground for important achievements. So it is not entirely a fruitless period.

Mr. Khanna insists that a smiling face and a hopeful heart are the most useful assets to one who is having a run of bad luck. The writer quotes Clough's noble poem 'Say not the struggle naught availeth'; he also quotes from Longfellow, Schiller, Shaw etc. using their thoughts as bricks to build up his doctrine of success. He suggests that every individual should make a thorough self-examination, for which purpose, he gives a series of about forty questions which if honestly answered will certainly help to clear up the individual's mind and see his problems in a more hopeful light

* *

COMPLETE TAILORING, by W. N. Das Gupta. Industry Publishers Ltd. Calcutta Rs. 6.

This handbook on tailoring meets sufficiently all the requirements of ambitious beginners. Before introducing his technique in sartorial designing the professor asks the novice to remember a few fundamentals. He points out that dress is an expression of personality—that to the cutter every new suit has something unique about it. Prof. Dasgupta thus asks the student to regard tailoring as an art as well as a craft. Among other things the writer also says that a good knowledge of tailoring is essential to the expert cutter and vice versa.

There is a chapter on the evolution of dress in different countries through different civilisations. Then follows a comprehensive course of cutting and designing with numerous diagrams. This book, already so much in demand (it is running a fourth edition now) will be found very valuable in tailoring schools and classes.

—MISS BHABDA

* *

Story Of Buddha

IN THE STORY OF THE BUDDHA, coming from the Oxford University Press in mid-February, Aamir Ali presents a moving and convincing version of one of the best-known stories in the world. This he has accomplished by his skilful blending of legend and of his knowledge of the background. Although written primarily for children, the book can be recommended to anyone who wishes to refresh his memories of the founder of one of the great world religions. It is priced at Rs. 5.

Delightful illustrations by Leela Shiveshwarkar enhance the charm of this simply-written story.

'TIME IS GETTING SHORT'

Long in The Minneapolis Tribune

Germany's Next Fuhrer?

LID OFF OTTO REMER'S ACTIVITIES

THE menace of Nazi or ex-Nazi Fascism lifting up its head again in Germany is growing day by day with the activities of Otto Ernst Remer, the "Hero of July 20"

The author of this article Richard Hanser was a Psychological Warfare specialist in Europe during World War II and then worked in Germany as a documentary film writer for R.K.O. Pathe Inc. He has followed the career of Remer on the scene.

He shows how the little checks that have been devised against Remer have so far proved ineffective.

A ROUSING march from World war I, the 'Badenweiler' was the favourite tune of Adolf Hitler. It was played at all Brown Shirt demonstrations when the Fuhrer made his dramatic apperances. Today the stirring blare of the 'Badenweiler' is again heard, its martial strains resounding this time in tribute to the man who hopes to be Germany's Fuhrer for tomorrow, writes Richard Hanser in 'Parade'.

He is Otto Ernst Remer, a hard-faced demagogue with the burning eyes of a fanatic. His hoarse, blustering speeches, spiced with gutter jokes and soldier slang, have in two years rallied hundreds of thousands of embittered Germans to the standard of his Socialist Reich Party. "We and the National Socialists are of the same blood group", he shouts. "We shall take over all that was good in National Socialism, and that completely!"

A Copy

The Socialist Reich Party evolved its copy of the Hitler Youth, which it called the 'Reichsjugend' (now proscribed), and of most other National Socialist organizations. Until the police intervened. Remer was flanked at his public appearances by black-shirted bullies of the 'Reichsfront', his version of the Nazi SS. In the nomenclature of the SRP the word Fuhrer is avoided, but "Leiter", meaning the same thing, "leader", is used in its place.

In the Lower Saxony elections last spring the SRP polled 367,000 votes and put 16 of its candidates into the 158-seat state legislature. There are SRP zealots in the federal parliament at Bonn. John J. McCloy, the U.S. High Commissioner, took cognizance of the party's progress by solemnly warning the German people against the revival of doctrines that so recently laid the country in ruins.

Hand Of Destiny

This is not the first time that destiny has suddenly yanked Remer from obscurity into history's spot-light.

As much as any single man he was responsible for crushing the July 20 (1944) plot to eliminate Hitler and overthrow the Nazi regime, a fact which today lends him a special glamour.

When Count Claus von Stauffenberg planted the bomb in Hitler's East Prussia headquarters that day, Remer, major of the Berlin Guards Battalion, was ordered to surround the government buildings with his troops.

Behind the order were events of which Remer had no inkling. Von Stauffenberg had flown back to Berlin after his bomb exploded, certain that nobody could have survived. The plan was then to isolate the government buildings, arrest the top Nazi functionaries and take over the government. Had this plan gone into effect the plot might have succeeded, even though Hitler survived the blast.

The Law In Berlin

But the conspirators reckoned without Remer. His troops already deployed, Remer was persuaded by a Nazi officer who sensed that something was wrong to proceed no farther until he had gone in person to consult Goebbels the highest Nazi then in Berlin. Goebbels had already got wind of the bomb attempt, and knew that everything depended on convincing Remer that he should remain loyal. He put through a phone call and succeeded in getting the Fuhrer. (One of the major blunders of the plotters was failure to cut communications).

"Major Remer", said Goebbels, "the Fuhrer wishes to speak to you".

Forthwith Hitler promoted Remer to colonel and gave him carte blanche to do anything necessary to suppress the revolt. Rank was to be disregarded.

In that chaotic moment when history teetered on a knife's edge, Otto Ernst Remer was the law in Berlin.

Remer's men went around the government buildings, freeing the Nazi officials. With his Guardsmen he stormed into the War Office and arrested the plotters. The ringleaders, including Count von Stauffenberg, were executed. Remer was the hero of the day, hailed by Goebbels as the saviour of the Fatherland. The war in Europe went on for ten more terrible months.

When the shooting stopped, Otto Ernst Remer was only 33 years old and a major general. He wore the Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves, the golden Honor Badge of the Hitler Youth and combat decorations won with the crack Great Germany Division. But it was a sorry period for Nazi heroes, and after two years' internment by the Allies, Remer went to work as a bricklayer.

If the world at large forgot him, certain people did not.

In 1949 a band of right-wing extremists which included Dr. Fritz Doris—a one-time lecturer on Nationalist Socialist doctrine—sought him out. Presently many West German newspapers and illustrated weeklies blossomed out with features on "The Hero of July 20".

His exploits were rehashed at length, and thousands turned out to hear him speak.

He said what Dr. Doris wanted him to say, for Doris is chairman and one of the prime movers of the Socialist Reich Party, Remer is the No. 2 man. "But", says the shrewd and saturnine Dr. Doris, "who would come to our meetings if we advertised 'Dr. Doris Speaks Tonight? Nobody When we put out signs saying "The Hero of July 20 Will Speak', everybody comes".

POLITICAL DYNAMITE IS REMER'S STOCK IN TRADE. He harangues against America, Russia and the Bonn Republic. He plays upon the grievances of the millions of refugees in West Germany and bids for the support of disgruntled veterans.

To the unhappy farm population of Lower Saxony, formerly strongly Nazi, he says "You are the Prussians of the 20th century. From here must come the signal for the fight for a free German Reich".

The delicate question of German integration into Western defense he attacks with sledge-hammer crudity: "We are not going to run interference for the 'Ams', (Americans). We shall have our strength for a last-ditch battle of liberation from both East and West".

He derides the "chewing-gum soldiers of the U.S. Army and brands as "collaborationists" German military men who co-operate in the defense of Europe.

"Any German general who aids the West", says Remer, "will be so vilified by us that not a dog in Germany will accept a bone from him".

The alarm which Remer and the SRP have created in the West and among democratic Germans results not only from the strength of the movement but from its potential as a focal point for other extremist groups. There are reports that these groups in Germany are receiving clandestine financial support from the Communists, who welcome any development that promises to disrupt the West.

The Hitler-Stalin pact of 1939 demonstrated that Fascists and Communists can forget their differences and snuggle up comfortably if they think it mutually advantageous.

First Step

Meanwhile, Doris is coaxing his movement along, aiming at a hard core of reliable party stalwarts rather than a mass. "We won't make the mistakes the Nazis did," he says. "Every new member will have to have three sponsors. And we're not keeping any membership file". The similarity to Communist Party methods is everywhere apparent.

The Doris-Remer movement is vigorously opposed by the German democratic parties and press, and by thousands of ordinary Germans who learned their lesson from the Hitler debacle. In attempting to counteract its spread, the Bonn government is faced with democracy's old dilemma: Where does legitimate opposition cease and subversion begin? One step being taken is the recent organization of the Federal Constitutional Court at Bonn to determine, among other cases, whether SRP's activities are constitutional. The new court will provide a weapon for combating Communist activity as well as extremism of the right.

Already the Bonn government has had Remer arrested for his repeated defamation of public officials. At the trial Remer was his usual arrogant self, talking back to the judge and using the dock as a campaign platform. He was sentenced to four months in jail but released on appeal. Not long afterward he violated a prefects's order by addressing 800 of his followers at Osnabruck. He was arrested but turned loose after a few hours.

The SRP is using every legal manoeuvre to keep its Leiter from going to jail. Admission to its meetings is by invitation only, and Doris has sent out the following word to his party workers: Soft-pedal open agitation, cultivate the voters, build up party organization, don't attract too much attention.

But even if Remer should go to jail, neither her nor Dr. Doris would be unduly distressed. Adolf Hitler was arrested and sent to jail, too. After spending nine months in Landsberg Prison, during which he wrote 'Mein Kampf', he came out to conquer Germany.

MARITAL MISSION THAT FAILED

Nancy Valentine, 23-year-old Hollywood actress came to India recently with the intention of marrying the 35-year-old Maharajah of Cooch Behar, but left without doing so. She was reported as claiming to have married the Maharajah secretly two years ago. She came to India with the ostensible purpose of going through the formal ceremony but went back home to America without anything happening.

BEING TRAMPS' PADRE IS FUN

The Reverend Frank Jennings is a most unusual person who in the last thirty years has earned the title of the Tramps' Padre. He spends several months of each year living with tramps, gypsies and showmen, working his passage along the roads, and on his return from a nine-week trip to America he told the story of his adventures.

When he landed in New York he went to the Bowery Mission and was at once sent out on a job. He took off his "dog collar" before reporting for duty and then began long hours of scrubbing floors at seventy-five cents an hour. A few days later he hitch-hiked to Albany and joined one of America's largest touring circuses, whose Big Top held an audience of eight thousand. In two weeks he travelled fifteen hundered miles with them, playing in a different city every night. The circus was a three-ring one which employed fourteen hundred people and they needed three trains for transport.

When Mr. Jennings left them he joined another circus for more one-night stands, one of which was at Topeka, not far from Kansas, during the recent floods. The rain fell ceaselessly but the show went on until the wild animals were upset by the storm and became difficult to handle. The performance was cut short and after the audience had left the wind increased to a cyclone, got under the canvas of the Big Top and the whole thing was suddenly uprooted and swirled along with one hundred and twenty men inside it. The circus people, still in their costumes, poured out of their caravans and all of them, including Mr. Jennings, worked from ten-thirty that night until three the next morning trying to master the threshing canvas. Fortunately they managed to release everyone inside and no one suffered serious injury. Camp was struck at once, the circus travelled eighty miles and while setting up for the next performance was going on torn clothes were mended and the Big Top repaired. Mr Jennings thoroughly enjoyed his American "holiday" and will use some of the experiences gained as material for his next book. "Incidentally", he said, "it taught me to appreciate our English weather."

Neurotic's Search For Glory

The crucial thing about a neurotic is his a empt to live up to an impossibly perfect image of himself, Dr. Karen Horney, noted psychiatrist, points out in her most recent book, "Neurosis and Human Growth." Plagued by deep feelings of insecurity, he embarks on a "search for glory" and seeks refuge in the fantasy that he is really a superman, infinitely successful, loving and wise.

The catch is that he has set his sights too high and that he wants to achieve his goal at once, dodging the slow job of true self-improvement. In order to keep alive his perfectionist fantasy, he dare not admit his flaws and mistakes; they must be blamed on other persons, avoided by elaborate taboos, or explained away somehow. And he inevitagly develops a secret hatred of himself for not truly living up to his high-flown dreams.

His neurotic development takes different forms, according to the shape he gives his idealized image of himself. He may picture himself as an all-mastering conqueror, or an all-forgiving lover, or a spectator quite detached from the struggles of life. ("Nothing can touch me.") His easily-wounded pride in his idealized image is at the core of his neurosis—"the pride system," Horney calls it.

This new and carefully-developed theory makes neurosis a perversion of the healthy human drive to realize one's potentialities and improve oneself as far as possible within human limitations. The neurotic simply throws away his chance of real, though limited achievement, and pursues the will-o-the wisp of absolute, unlimited success.

There is no easy way out, Horney says, for the neurotic who has gone far along this path. He must, sometimes with psychiatric help, slowly retrace all the false turns he has made, recognize the attractive lies he has told himself for what they are, and gradually achieve a healing self-knowledge.

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

Festival and Indian films—Criticism on lack of realism—Heritage of art neglected—Films with "national" impress—Public opinion as corrective.—Stage not hit by screen—For young artists to note—Aid to private art schools.

THE International Film Festival, which was inaugurated in Bombay has set a lesson for India. Though the people's interest, deepened as it was suddenly, was confined to the surface of cine-art, the festival has left for the Government of India and the film industry, something to think about seriously.

A point for timely consideration and action by both has emergeod from the exchange of views on films.

Divorced From Realism

As a medium of expression, the film must portray life with maximum accuracy, and for this reason the films produced in different countries show the touch of originality and distinctiveness. To this principle, the Indian film which is cast in the popular mould is an exception. It portrays, life which is divorced from realities. It has projected on the screen the India which exists only in the imagination of writers and directors.

The criticism against the unhealthy trends of film production has, hitherto, gone unheard. The film festival was, therefore, needed to direct the attention of the Government and producers to it. Apart from showing the films produced in the participating countries, the festival has rendered a valuable service to India by focussing her attention on the urgency of changing the course of production. It would be enough if producers could find out how Indian films of the average type stood in comparison to the foreign pictures which were shown as national products. It should now be the chief concern of the Indian industry to impart a national touch to films.

Correct Appraisal

Exchange of views took place in receptions, interviews and press conferences. It was marked by the agreeably dissonant note struck by a few foreign delegates. Prominent among them was Mr. Frank Capra, the well known producer-director of America. He suggested that the industry should choose the subject and story which would reflect Indian culture. The implication of the statements made by him in a modest way was that the average Indian picture was not a faithful representation of Indian life and culture.

Dr. Vinicio Marinucci was quite outspoken in his remarks. He referred to the strong call for realism in Indian pictures. He pointed out that what was needed was the complete Indian background, theme and talent, and then he said assertively Indian films should not be American like.' What he and Mr. Frank Capra stated was obviously the outcome of the observation made by them. It sounded a call to the producers to leave the beaten track and to accept realism as the governing principle of production.

Values Of Art

The drift from realities has, of late, been noticed in a pronounced degree. Besides gross misrepresentation of womanhood from rural parts, Indian women are presented in some pictures in the costumes which are, to them, and foreign and unbecoming. In music, Jazz, Rumba and Samba have gained increased prominence, and ball room dancing and sophisticated dances are frequently introduced in the dance sequences. The country's wealth of art, music and dance is of no value to the producers, who have begun to import indiscriminately, motifs, modes and mannerisms from Hollywood and pass them on to society.

The deviation from realism and defiance of the right standards of arts cannot be justified on any grounds. The presumption that approximation to Hollywood modes and models is essential to expansion of the trade is not right. On the contrary, it is the original work which is appreciated in the foreign market. In this connection, the dictum cited by Dr. Marinucci that the picture which is truly national, also carries an international appeal needs to be kept constantly in view by Indian producers.

Wanted Corrective

So far, censorship has been taken by the Government as a corrective of all the ills and defects of the film industry; but the deterioration in the quality of pictures of the average type has continued inspite of the elaborate machinery for censorship set up by the Government. Censorship will be effective in checking deterioration, provided it is supplemented by arrangement for positive guidance to producers and the policy-making and examination are entrusted to a few but well informed and experienced persons. The Government should see what measures should be adopted in order to raise the standard of film production.

It is, particularly, the art which can impart a national touch to the films. Indian art, music, dance and drama being distinctive in their technique can fully satisfy this condition. If they are imported in their genuine forms in the ensemble, the Indian film is bound to acquire a national character. An endeavour is made by a few sensible producers to raise the artistic tone of the films and to set higher standards of music and dance, but it is stifled by the influx of the films which have reflected supreme indifference, on the part of their makers, to the vital question of art and culture.

National First

Public opinion, which was hitherto, too weak to assert itself has been strengthened by the views of foreign delegates. It is now for the Government to realise the urgency of checking the process of denationalisation of films. The Government will find it easier to do so by establishing contact with the sensible sections of producers. It should set, in consultation with them and experts experienced in the film, authentic standards of art, music and dance. Much will be gained through the channel of negotiations and not by imposition of any rigid authority.

Force Of Public Opinion

During the days of the Film Festival, the annual conference of the All India Picture-Goers' Association was held in Bombay. The chief and laudable object of this Assciation is to mobilise public opinion on the question of films. The Association has also aimed against misrepresentation of history, mythology and national heroes. If it succeeds in creating a strong public opinion, it will find that its 'subsidiary aim can be achieved with least difficulty.

In the absence of the strong public opinion, the undesirable trends in the Indian Films have persisted. It is the duty of the intelligentsia to guard the moral educational and cultural interests of the inarticulate mass of the people who form the main bulk of the audience, but they have not yet organised themselves into a force which can keep the industry constantly on the alert. Even the Picture-Goers' Association, though it is an all-India body, seems to be lacking in the strength and weight with which it can assert itself. Weighty and organised public opinion is sure to be an effective corrective of the ills and shortcomings of the films. The Association should be able to represent it.

Screen And Stage

The discussions by delegates to the Film Festival were mainly confined to the subject of films. An exception was made to them, on one occasion, by the French delegates, Mr. Roberts Cravenne and M. Jean Davies. They said that there was conflict between the theatre and the screen in France, and that the best talent was attracted by both. This remark of theirs had a special significance for the situation in India, which is quite reverse.

The story impact of the film has driven the theatre out of its legitimate field. Since the cinema has been a craze with its patrons, the film has ventured to encroach upon the sphere which belonged to drama. No art would ever recede in the background or go beyond its sphere if the people have informed interest in it. In India, the people have, on the whole, shown little discrimination between the various forms and media of art. It should therefore, be the duty of the Government and municipalities to take steps for rehabilitation of drama.

While the cine industry continues to go ahead, drama has to be revived in the cultural interest of the nation. If France and other enlightened countries have accommodated the screen and the stage and have ensured the growth of both, there is no reason why India which had a glorious theatrical tradition should not proceed to reinstate drama in its rightful place in the social order.

Signal In Time

The speech of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, at the inauguration of the Bombay Art Society's exhibition had, in it, something intended for young artists. While he asserted that art must advance with the times, he expressed the hope that it would advance on proper lines. In this context, the point stressed by him was this. Grotesque figures which represent nothing on earth and pictures which no one can understand should not be the examples to be followed by young artists. This remark of Sir Cowasji was a timely advice to young artists who are tempted to indulge in grotesque figures and unintelligible modes of expression. The advice was warranted by the quality of some works selected for the exhibition.

Though the Bombay Art Society has not clearly defined the standards of art adopted by it, experience shows that the trend of selection and adjudication of awards is towards modernism. Consequently the rank of modernists has been able to enlist converts in an increasing number. The trend towards modernism was evident in all the sections of the exhibition. The Society should now consider the desirability of grouping all moderns together and of displaying them in a section for themselves.

Such an arrangement will enable uninformed visitors to understand the distinctions of the different styles of painting and modelling. It will be conducive to preservation of the integrity of, at least, the traditional Indian way of painting which is also invaded by modernism. It will, further, help informed visitors to examine the claim to originality which is advanced on behalf of moderns. The sections of the exhibition need to be replanned in the interest of visitors as well as of art. The Society should now try to find out, from time to time, how far really original and creative work is encouraged by its exhibitions.

Private Art Schools

The Modern Art Institute, which trains students in drawing, painting and commercial art, is one of the leading private art schools in Bombay. The exhibition of the works of its present and past students was recently ended for the first time in Bombay at the Sir C. J. Hall. The Institute prepares students for examinations in art held by the Government of Bombay.

Founded in 1939 with only seven students to start with, the Institute has continued to make steady progress. It has at present, over 100 students on the rolls and the staff of well qualified and competent art teachers. Private art schools like the model Art Institute are needed atleast for the sake of the students who cannot join the Government Art School for one reason or another; and as such they deserve every encouragement.

It is gratifying to learn that the Government has extended recognition to the Institute and has further sanctioned a grant. The municipalities should also encourage art at least by helping private art schools. If the Municipality of Bombay gives grants to schools, akhadas, and institutions doing social work, one wonders why it should not extend encouragement in art education imparted by well managed schools like the Model Art Institute, but the Corporation needs the conviction that art is a vital interest of life and a subject and of specialised training. Hitherto it has attached no importance to art.

A PRIZE WINNER

"Prestige" by S. B. Palsikar which won a prize at the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition.

GULF SEDIMENT WOULD MAKE PILLAR TO MOON

Enough sediment to build a pile of earth 2-1/2 miles thick and tall enough to reach to the moon, with some left over, has been deposited in the Gulf of Mexico during the past 125,000,000 years, Dr. Grover E. Murray of Louisiana State University recently told the Geological Society of America.

This amount of sediment, amounting to 1,500,000 cubic miles, with a weight of 15,620,000,000,000,000 tons, was mostly removed from the surface of the central United States by rivers. The process still continues, adding to thickness which in some places are as much as seven or eight miles.

Roughly one-half of these rocks were deposited in the age of dinosaurs and the remainder in the age of mammals. It is believed that about one-half of the sediments occur beneath dry land and about one-half beneath the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. The ancestral Gulf of Mexico extended inland more than 200 miles beyond its present shore, as far north as the mouth of the Ohio River. All of Florida was submerged. But then the rivers that drained the central United States began to dump great quantities of mud and sand into the Gulf Coast region.

From that time to the present the sediments have been deposited in sufficiently large quantities to build the shore outward several hundred miles.

PETS WIN KIDS HEARTS

Unique Method To Teach Kindness

BY E. JERRY WALKER

Complaints of cruelty to pets and other animals by children in an American city have been all but eliminated in the four years that Milwaukee County Humane Society's educational programme has existed, says the author in this article culled from the ROTARIAN. teaching the child what animals can do for him and what he can do for animals is more effective that to din a lot of "donts" into his ears.

THE success of the Milwaukee County branch of the Wisconsin Humane Society in teaching children to be kind to animals in that great dairy State's largest city started in 1945 when an elementary school teacher telephoned Gustave P. Utke and asked, "Would you kindly lend us a rabbit for Easter?"

Utke, who had left his position as secretary of a large transportation company in January of that same year to become executive vice-president of the County Humane Society which serves Milwaukee, had a high regard for the power of education in furthering his work. So he found a rabbit—along with a history of the animal, a cage, and instructions for its care and feeding—for the teacher's class.

ANIMAL LENDING SERVICE

The rabbit incident was such a success that Utke planned a comprehensive, year-round educational programme that would include an animal-lending service. It was a fine ambition, older members of the society agreed, but previous experience with community educational programme, they said, never had been a real success. The only way to teach kindness to animals—the precept and purpose of the Society—was, first, to show what horrible things happened when animals were neglected or mistreated; second, to get laws passed preventing cruelty to animals, and, third, to have someone enforce the laws. However, if Utke wanted to try something else, it probably would be wise to let him learn the facts of animal protection by trial and error.

That was all the encouragement Utke needed. The unpleasant pictures of mistreated animals that had hung so long in the Society's lecture hall came down overnight.

"These pictures are no way to educate children," Utke confided to a friend. "Show a child what not to do, and he will do it. Not because he is mean, but because he is just plai curious. But teach him what animals can do for him, and what he can do for animals and he will do what is right."

So, Utke launched the programme since recognized by the American Humane Association as "one of the most complete educational programmes in the United States." Today 100 to 125 animals are owned and cared for by the Milwaukee County Humane Society. They are available for withdrawal by teachers at all times. The teachers make their own selections and may keep the pets they choose—animals are usually taken out in pairs—for two weeks. If there is no other demand for that type of pet at the end of the loan period, the teacher may have a renewal. As in the first rabbit, the Society sends with the pets a history of the animals, including information about their habitat and use to mankind, a two-week supply of food, and instructions for their care. No charge is made for the service.

POPULAR PROGRAMMES

In addition to the animal-lending library, the Society employs an educational director who presents about 600 programmes in the public schools each year and, in addition, about 100 evening programmes for adults. The very complete sound-film library, augmented by sets of coloured slides, helps make the programmes more popular.

The Wisconsin Humane Society was the first to recognize the value of giving the teachers some preparatory material, and accordingly it furnishes guides to them well in advance of the programmes. These guides enable the teachers to prepare pupils for the showing of the films and to fortify themselves with answers to questions. The guides also provide follow-up material for teaching the children the human aspects of what they have seen in the films.

Have the results of the programme been satisfactory? In 1945, when Utke took office, the Society received 200 complaints of cruelty to animals by children in Milwaukee. In one year's time the total dropped to 52, and by 1949 there were only four. This achievement can be traced directly to this fact: some 30,000 to 35,000 youngsters in the schools of Milwaukee County have learned in a positive way how to treat animals.

But there is more to the programme than lending animals. For instance, there is the dog-obedience programme. Ten-week courses for children from 10 to 16 years of age are held throughout the year in co-operation with the Milwaukee Dog Training Club. The children learn the proper way for a dog to sit, stand, lie down, come, heel, and how to behave in company. And by indirection the children learn how a dog's owner should act.

DOGS & CITIZENS

"A trained dog is seldom a stray dog," says Utke. "And a trained dog is a happy dog. Furthermore, a child who learns responsibility toward his dog makes a more responsible citizen."

Further to convince Milwaukee residents that the Wisconsin Humane Society is an organization with a desirable purpose, a lecture programme features three nights a week for adults at the Society's shelter. It is estimated that these programme, along with showings of sound films in the schools, reach more than 100,000 men, women, and children in Milwaukee County every year. The programmes stress the thought that every child should have a pet—if not a cat or dog, at least a goldfish or a canary. And the children should be taught how to treat them.

Official reaction to the remarkable activities of the Wisconsin Humane Society was summed up by the superintendent of Milwaukee Public Schools, the late Lowell P. Goodrich, when he wrote in the foreword to the Society's sixty-seventh anniversary yearbook:

"Their work is a practical application of the attitudes and ideals which education seeks to develop in the minds and hearts of American youth."

Pet Library Helps Teach Children Kindness To Animals

Youngsters in one of the elementary schools in Milwaukee, in the dairying state of Wisconsin, are pictured here watching small rodents treasured as pets by many children nibble at celery leaves. The animals were provided by the Milwaukee County Humanee Society's "pet library", founded in 1945 as an aid in teaching children kindness and understanding of animals.

★

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

Here is a trick sent by Brother Dhirendra Shah. If you can be successful at it, you will be considered a "Sandow"—So will you try it?

You can perform this mysterious trick with the help of your elders. It is a well-known parlour trick:—

One person sits in a chair; two others stand opposite his knees, and two more at his back. Those standing join their own hands together, leaving the index fingers pointing forward. Those at the knees of the sitter then place each pair of index fingers under his knees, while those at the back place each pair of index fingers under his shoulders between his sides and his arms. They make a vain effort with eight fingers to lift from the chair.

All the left hands are then placed on the sitter's head, and the right hands in the same rotation. At a sign from a leader, all take their hands from the sitter's head and place the index fingers quickly in the same positions as before and press upwards. The sitter obligingly sails upward a distance of two or three feet! The trick is seldom known to have failed, and sometimes men of thirteen or fourteen stone are "lifted" by means of it.

Mount Everest Grows

In the recent disturbances in the Himalayan region, it is said that Mount Everest, the highest peak in the world has risen by 200 feet—that is, it is now 29,202 feet high.

The discoverer of the peak was a Bengali clerk. Shri Radhanath Sikhdar. He was working under Sir George Everest, Survey-General of the old Trigonometrical Survey of India One morning in 1852 Sikhdar rushed into Sir George's room exclaiming with joy, "Sir, I have discovered the highest peak in the world". Sir George soon confirmed it. Shri Radhanath rose to be the chief computor of the Trigonometrical Survey.

BALKAN-Ji-BARI

Some long time back I gave in this "Corner" a puzzle on "Men of Words." I am sorry, through an oversight, I have not been able so far to announce the names of those who sent its correct solutions. They are only two: Brothers T. Rama Rao Naidu of Saugor and Ebrahim Esa of Bombay. To both of them I have sent books as a surprise present. I hope they will like the books, and will they kindly acknowledge their receipt? Thanks!

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Workers had a good week end Camp, at the National Park, Borivli. The camp was inaugurated by Shri Shantilal H. Shah, and talks were delivered by Shri Shewak, Shri Namle and Shri Kulkarni on the occasion. The Workers then, had talks and discussions about the Balkan-ji-Bari Work in their different Units.

Have you, by the by, joined this premier all-India Children's Association, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada "Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21. You will be proud to be associated with this Great Brotherhood! Dada will be glad also to receive your small contributions for publication in this "Corner". Well, So long!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

THERE ARE SKIES BEHIND SKIES

(Continued from Page 2 Col. 5)

high-altitude planes, visual and spectrographic research at observatories of light displays in the heavens, high-bounding radio waves and radar study of meteor trails also are helping to reveal the secrets of this last, and most exciting of the world's frontiers.

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The first sky—and the one best known to man—is the troposphere, which extends from sea level to some 35,000 feet. This is by far the densest of the four different skies and has about three-quarters of the weight of the entire atmosphere.

In the Andes of South America the Aymara Indians have managed to live at an altitude of 16,000 feet in the troposphere without any discomfort. But their daily life in this rarified mountain air has developed abnormally large lungs and basic differences in their blood-circulating system.

An ordinary white land-lubber might remain conscious briefly even at 20,000 feet without oxygen equipment if he is in good shape. With just a steady whiff of oxygen from an aviator's mask you could keep going up to six miles above earth—provided your face didn't freeze in the sub-zero cold and crack off when fresh gust of wind hit it. But you would lose your hearing and your voice would only mumble if you started talking to yourself or trying to yell for help before the bends got you.

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As you leave the troposphere, atmospheric pressure has fallen to one-fourth of that at sea level and the mercury has plummeted to 67 degrees below zero. The second sky, the stratosphere, runs from about 35,000 feet to some 65 miles up from the earth. If you were flying at 45,000 feet in a jet or a B-36, you would have to have more than mere oxygen to survive very long in this bitter, thin air.

You would need a special suit to protect you against both the 67-degree sub-zero cold and the lack of pressure. If your plane were a special high-altitude job, you might keep climbing to 55,000 feet. There you would have to be doubly careful that nothing happened to your pressure cockpit or your special space suit, since water vapour in your body starts to boil from the extreme low pressure at this height. In a few moments your skin would puff out like a balloon till it popped.

At 19 miles, the upper limit for the research balloons, the bombardment of invisible cosmic rays increases. They are mysterious particles of terrific electrical energy that keep the upper atmosphere under constant atomic attack. But nobody yet knows where these billion-volt bullets originate.

●

When one of the Navy's many explorer balloons nears its ceiling, it often bobs up into an atmospheric sea where nearly islands loom up in the great darkening sky, like a nightmarish vision of a disrupting, pearl-crusted Paradise. These are the little known nacreous clouds that drift slowly nine or ten miles above the tops of the highest clouds normally seen from the ground.

This second sky, the stratosphere, has an odd sub-sky, the ozonosphere, where the temperature rises abruptly to a plateau of 170 degrees Fahrenheit after being frozen at 67 below for a dozen miles. Here in this sub-sky 20 to 50 miles above the earth, a concentration of ozone absorbs much of the dangerous ultraviolet radiation from the sun to prevent deadly super-sunburn on earth. The ozone grows hot in the process. This heat layer also bounces sound waves from atomic explosions, such as the recent tests in Nevada, back to the ground so that despite wide zones of silence near the actual atom bursts, you can still hear the blasts 300 to 400 miles away.

About 40 miles up is the twilight limit of the atmosphere. Sudden night comes here as soon as the sun sets, with bright stars immediately visible overhead.

Fifty miles from the ground, strange, dip-the-dip clouds light up the sky with a cold, fiery glow. Vertical winds, so violent that they might break any big flying saucer trying to skim through the turbulent area, blast out the valleys and toss up the rolling hills in these noctilucent clouds.

Between 60 and 70 miles outward bound, the stratosphere gradually merges into the third sky—the ionosphere. It's a vast black domain, lighted fitfully here and there by great electrical displays—sometimes with towering spirals or domes of flaming red, blue or green. Nearer the poles, the vivid Northern or Southern Lights dazzle the dark heavens with their brilliant fireworks. It's cold again—down to 28 below zero for a few miles.

Absorption of ultraviolet rays—and probably cosmic rays, too—tends to break up the atmosphere's molecules of oxygen and nitrogen into their atomic forms and sends the temperature up sharply. The Wac Corporal, a two-stage rocket, jumped off from the peak of a V-2's trajectory over New Mexico and flashed into the heart of the hot ionosphere, 250 miles above the ground—more than double the height that any other man-made object has flown. Only a radar beam focussed on the moon has journeyed farther from the earth.

Intense heat, increasing up to 4,000 degrees Fahrenheit at the top, and free electrical charges and ions from the ray-split gaseous particles mark this third sky. Meteor-trail observations indicate fantastically high winds, 300 to 400 miles an hour, in the upper regions of the ionosphere and in the exosphere. (Yet the air is so rarefied that these winds and temperatures don't have much "storm power" or "furnace power.")

The exosphere is the fourth and final sky, from 400 miles up to 1,000 miles. This obscure fringe region is so rarefied that gas particles are too scattered in a virtual vacuum for them to collide. As a result, they race about more freely than anywhere else in our atomic world.

This dark, searing sky is strictly light in weight. A column of air one foot square from sea level to the 1,000-mile outer rim would weigh about 2,116 pounds. All but one-quarter of that would be in the troposphere. The stratosphere would account for nearly all the rest, with only 1/3,000th in the ionosphere and an infinitesimal 1/100,000,000,000th for the 600-mile section of the column in the exosphere.

At the upper ends of this ghostly fringe sky, sounds apparently grow inaudible and the air may be entirely too thin to carry any sound waves at all. A rifle fired right next to your ear at that altitude (if you could ever fly that high) might be completely silent.

Aside from the cosmic rays bombing our atmosphere from interplanetary space, there's a steady hail of meteors tearing into the top sky at 170,000 miles an hour. Luckily for us, most of them are baby-pea size or smaller, and are burned out by air friction at their terrific speed long before they reach the lower atmosphere.

Science has started taming that wild blue yonder now. But the job isn't done yet—and you never can tell what might streak down on us next from those mysterious frontiers of darkness.

Don't look now, but that strange bright "spot" just discovered orbiting up yonder by the U. S. Naval Observatory—could it actually be a super-saucer spinning down out of the blue?

ARGENTINA CLAIMS HER MALVINAS

(Continued from Page 2 Col. 1)

And, although the Falkland Islanders frequently express dissatisfaction with the treatment that they receive from the British Government, none of them has any desire to be governed by Buenos Aires.

Every Argentina school-child is taught that the Islas Malvinas (as the Falklands are named in that country) are an integral part of Argentina. The population of the islands is included in the Argentine national census returns. Falkland Islanders visiting Argentina are treated as Argentine citizens, required to carry an Argentine passport, and liable to be called up for military service. Recently, under the regime of General Peron, the demand that the Islas Malvinas shall be "repatriated" has become more insistent, and this is one of the few subjects on which all Argentines—Peronistas and anti-Peronistas alike—are in complete agreement.

The claim is treated lightly by the Falkland themselves. But although these loyal Britons do not recognise, and will never submit to, Argentina's pretensions, many personal connections exist between the people of the colony and the mainland. Many Falkland Islanders have emigrated to southern Argentina in the past, and some of the best sheep-farmers in Patagonia are of Falklands origin. The "Anglo-Argentine" vocabulary is used in the islands. For example, the rural districts are universally referred to as "camp", which is the Anglo-Argentine equivalent of the Spanish 'campo'.

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The "repatriation" of the Malvinas is unthinkable, and every year the British stake in the islands becomes greater. It is true that there are still no railways or roads outside town; the farms are reached on horseback, though aeroplanes are now used to some extent. Education is deficient. Groceries, clothes and almost every other commodity that the people require—except meat—are imported. There are no trees. The houses still are mostly made of imported timber with corrugated iron roofs. Wool, hides and tallow are still almost the only source of wealth. Year by year, however, the British Government pays more attention to the needs of the colony. In 1951 the Secretary of State for the Colonies agreed that the elected members of the local legislature should in future be allowed to have a majority of one over the officially nominated members. The Colonial Development Corporation is engaged in an enlightened scheme for introducing greater diversity into the islands' economy.

The Colonial Development Corporation has undertaken two projects: First, the resuscitation of the sealing industry at a cost of £161,500, and secondly the erection of a freezing-plant for mutton and beef. The first of these two schemes is already in operation. The South Atlantic Sealing Company was formed in 1949, and although production was temporarily interrupted by mechanical defects during the 1950-51 season, this undertaking is likely to prove profitable. The meat-processing project, however, has met with many obstacles.

Three years ago the Government invited the Colonial Development Corporation to construct an abattoir and freezer because at present very little use is made of the carcases of sheep and cattle reared in the islands. The freezer should have been completed early in January, 1951, but progress was delayed by the shortage of local labour, inadequate shipping and difficulty in landing heavy consignments of building materials, plant and equipment. And last winter its newly built west wall was blown down during a typical South Atlantic gale.

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It is now recognised by the Colonial Office and by the Falkland Islands Company, who are the principal landowners, that local living conditions must be improved if in the years to come, as in the past, this bleak outpost is to pay its way and fulfil its vital, strategic function. The island will never be an attractive residential quarter. The only fuel is peat. Vegetables are scarce, and the only fruits that can be cultivated with ease are currents, gooseberries, raspberries and rhubarb. Except on occasional clear summer days, the damp and tempestuous climate is depressing in the extreme. Newcomers are appalled by the isolation and by vast distance that separates them from Piccadilly Circus.

Falkland Islanders feel that, if their loyal co-operation is worth so much to Great Britain in war-time, they merit the fullest consideration and support in the intervals between wars. Adequate encouragement will reach them only if the desperate bleakness of their existence is fully appreciated here at home. In 1771 Dr. Johnson accurately referred to the Falklands as "islands thrown aside from human use, stormy in winter, barren in summer, islands which not even the southern savages have dignified with habitation." Four years earlier a Spanish priest, Sebastian Villanueva, then stationed in East Falkland, wrote: "I tarry in this unhappy desert, suffering everything for the love of God." Physical conditions have not altered in the meantime.

Developing Children's Personality

(Continued from Page 4)

co-operation. Our public life is exceedingly poor in esprit de corps which is a stumbling block in the way of our social progress. We create race prejudices, caste prejudices and communal prejudices in the mind of our children at home. The unconscious mind preserves all these feelings of hatred. Thus many of our cultured and educated men exhibit provincialism, communalism and other types of anti-social behaviour. We should never talk against other members of the society in the presence of children and the State should enforce a programme of social and citizenship training at home and school.

Personality

The emotional and intellectual life of the child should also be stimulated at home. Cruel and harsh treatment will make the child a rebel and a perverse person. The causes of neurosis and mental abnormalities are found in defective home environment and training. Unsound attitude of parents has caused misery and unhappiness to many persons, though they are successful in their career.

The child has a personality of his own and to repress it is a very bad policy. This does npot mean that we should not punish them.

We must understand them and guide them lovingly. Love of studies and curiosity must also be created in early life. Some parents are absolutely indifferent to their children's education. They leave things to destiny and to a private tutor. We should develop an intellectual frame of mind in the child by inspiring him with the examples of great men, explaining the natural phenomena around us to him, making him reason and think and instilling high ideals in him. We must remember that home is in a sense a great university.

The Republic of India needs good men and women burning with zeal and patriotic fervour. Long speeches cannot make a nation. It is by hard work at home that we can produce a generation of people fit for bearing the torch of Mother India.

Your Fortune Day By Day

(Continued from Page 4)

ancially a very bright week. Things undone in the past may be swiftly finished towards the week-end. Prospects for job brighten.

LIBRA
October 18—November 16

A sudden stroke of good fortune in speculative business materialises towards end of week. Everything should be pre-arranged for you this week. However, do not let yourself down in any matter in the beginning of week. Your power to cope with any extraordinary matter is being rejuvenated gradually by the progressive trend of Jupiter.

SCORPIO
November 17—December 15

Your pithy expression in friendly tete-a-tete is susceptible of being misunderstood. Hasty conclusions about any venture may have an unpleasant aftermath. The latter half of week is fortunate for vocational activities. Expenses likely to mount up.

SAGITTARIUS
December 16—January 13

Likely to be the cynosure of the opposite sex. Very fortunate for occupation, finance and fame. Period is 'par excellence' in mental pursuits. However, check indecision earlier in the week. Friends may prove extremely generous. Coming weeks are fortunate. Look forward.

CAPRICORN
January 14—February 12

If you have an imaginative nature do not waste time by building castles in the air. The grand trine between Mars, Sun, and Uranus should offer you good scope to enlarge your business and heighten future prospects. March ahead.

AQUARIUS
February 13—March 14

Except for finance the week is fortunate. Try to accomplish any task through correspondence. Travel in connection with business is imminent during the latter half of week. A friend or relation tends to help you in your important activities.

PISCES
March 15—April 13

Make hay while the sun shines. Despite slight uneasiness earlier in the week you should be able to exploit the fortunate circumstances to your advantage. Rely on friends and associates who should help advance in occupational and financial affairs.

What Spinsters Haven't

The chances are that fatness, sloppiness and bad taste in clothing are of no importance in keeping a woman from getting married, according to a study by H. K. Moore, Arkansas psychology professor. Neither are the facts of relative ill-health or dependent relatives. Nor even, surprisingly enough, bad temper, timidity, inconsiderateness, and stubborness.

The study shows that a woman is more apt to be prevented from getting a husband by such qualities as independence, choosiness, fear of sex, and lack of a "come hither" look.

"Her expectations are too high especially in view of what she has to offer," Moore says. "The data lend support to the belief that bachelors and spinsters remain that way because they do not want each other".

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Underworld To Law's Rescue

ROLE OF INFORMANTS IN UNRAVELLING CRIME

TO the average American family, sitting enthralled in its parlour, the Kefauver Committee's television pyrotechnics were living proof of how methodical investigation, coupled with scientific methods of detection and intelligent legal prosecution, can operate to bring the nation's criminals to book writes Martin Abramson in "Pageant." In private police and underworld circles across the country, however, there was a different reaction as chief counsel Rudolph Halley hammered away at his criminal adversaries with solid and embarrasing items of evidence. "The canaries have certainly been singing one of their greatest choruses," was the way the world went.

"Stool Pigeons"

In Criminal parlance, "canaries" are also identified by such devious titles as "snitches," "snakes," "songbirds," "scissorbills," "splits," "buzzers," 'squawkers," "cheese-eaters," "blowers," "narks," "rats" and "spadies." Their best known name, however, is "stool pigeons." They are, of course, informers, but unlike other informers they are themselves criminals and therefore have to be handled in a very special way. The public recognizes them only as murky shadows lurking somewhere in the cesspools of the underworld but to the metropolitan police forces of the nation, the FBI and the Secret Service, they are the most vital, if unsung, allies the law enforcement agencies have ever been able to find. Ballistics, fingerprint analysis, spectrographs and all the super-electronic devices in the best crime laboratory can convict a crook, but in the vast majority of cases it takes the stool pigeon to catch him.

When Lieutenant John Osnato, the much-decorated nemesis of Murder Incorporated, retired from the New York police force, he was asked what were the most important qualifications for a successful detective. "Courage, common sense and, most important of all, good stool pigeons," he replied candidly. Osnato estimates that over 80 per cent of all cases involving professional criminals are solved because of "stoolies." The late Warden L. E. Lawes of Sing Sing prison once told me that 90 per cent of America's convict population considered they had been sent up the river only because somewhere a canary had done a little serenading.

Celebrated Cases

Stool pigeons have figured in almost every celebrated case in which law enforcement officers and prosecuting attorneys have taken exclusive bows and gone on to greater rewards. The infamous Al Capone dodged the law for a couple of decades but finally was fingered by a pair of book-keepers who had juggled records for him, and he went for the long ride to Alcatraz. Waxey Gordon was betrayed by a stool pigeon. So were Baby Face Nelson, Homer Van Meter, Machine Gun Kelly and similar Public Enemies. A lady canary put the finger on John Dillinger, Public Enemy No. 1 at the time.

Cockie Flo Brown brought Thomas E. Dewey exalted fame when she provided the evidence to convict Charles "Lucky" Luciano. America's vice king and reputed head of the dreaded Mafia.

Fall Of Graft King

The most publicized crime story of the past year involved the downfall of Harry Gross' fabulous book-making and graft empire in Brooklyn. District Attorney Miles McDonald and Brooklyn Eagle reporter Ed Reid won well-deserved plaudits for the painstaking investigation which revealed this criminal syndicate, but the fact is it took the stool pigeons really to set up the case.

One pigeon tipped McDonald's men to evidence which helped catch a few of Gross' underlings. Another pointed the finger directly at Gross himself and lit the final fire which led to the graft king's arrest.

Why do criminals turn squealer and turn in members of their own fraternity? Detectives say it's for one or more of these reasons:

1 They want to save themselves from prosecution or get shorter jail sentences or some other kind of favour from the law.

2. They want revenge on a fellow-criminal who has double-crossed them on the take, is a professional rival, has mistreated them or members of their family, or perhaps has stolen their woman.

3. They want to even the score with an ex-boy friend.

4. They need money, so they give information to the police for a price.

5. They are congenital busy-bodies who inflate their self-importance by blabbing information that comes their way.

Criminals are well aware of the danger of stool pigeons but it is difficult for them to combat it. Professional crime is invariably organized, which means that whenever there is a robbery, many people get in on the details. Hardened crooks require the assistance of "fences"—receivers of stolen goods — people to hide them out, loan sharks, bail bondmen, dishonest politicians and other types of accomplices. Any one might talk.

In The Underworld

Besides, most criminals are boastful by nature. Criminologists Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck point out that a great many people turn to crime because they are insecure and feel rejected by their family or society. Only in the underworld do they seem to find companions with whom they can mingle freely.

In this circle, they will dwell glibly on their accomplishments, and along this grapevine are stool pigeons who only have to keep their ears open to pick up vital clues and information.

Most police officers lump stool pigeons into two broad classes: 1. Ready-made ones, and 2. Manufactured ones. The ready-mades are the congenital babblers and the ones who sell everything for a price. These are usually petty characters, too timid to crash the big jobs, who distribute information that may be valueless more often than not.

Dope Works

To "manufacture" a pigeon takes experience and a sound knowledge of criminal psychology. The process may work like this: A detective rounds up members of a certain gang. One of the lesser members of the gang strikes him as a weak person, one who will be easily susceptible to "deals". He therefore decides to let him go, or possibly tries to get him a suspended sentence with the understanding that he will be beholden to him in the future to supply names and facts about crimes and criminals.

It is a simple matter to turn dope addicts into informers. Deprive them of their "shots," and in a short time they will become so desperate to break loose from custody and buy narcotics that they will tell you anything.

Even if he is not working on any particular case, the experienced detective will see his pigeons regularly, pick up any scraps of news they have, and file it away as a means of putting two and two together when something breaks. "Of course, you can't trust any informer too much," points out Detective Emil Smicklas, a veteran Chicago police officer, "but it doesn't take long to find out who are your best ones. I find the guys who already got records or are parolees scared to death of being sent back to jail are more dependable than anybody else. I've done favours for these guys, or I got something on 'em, and so they do favours for me.

This kind of shadowy crime warfare forged on alliances between minions of the law and the underworld is prevalent in every important city in the country. The newspapers rarely mention it, and few police like to discuss it, believing that the public wouldn't understand, and that idealists would rake them over the coals for conniving with law-breakers. They feel sincerely, however, that this method is the only practical one.

In their contacts with the canaries, police and federal agents have to be extremely careful. The stoolies meet them secretly and never show their faces around a station house. Phone conversations are carried on in code—the underworld knows about wire tapping, too. What's more, if the pigeons are rounded up with other members of a gang, they must be treated as the worst enemies the law ever had. This may be painful out it is a small price for a pigeon to say to save him from the sadistic vengeance the underworld metes out to informers.

Sadistic Vengeance

Furthermore, a canary is often considered too despicable even to rate the bullet treatment. Al Capone used to eliminate pigeons by clubbing them to death with baseball bats. Dutch Schultz used to clutter up the bottom of the Hudson River with their cement-encased bodies. Vincent "Mad Dog" Coll used to hack up bodies of pigeons with the finesse of a butcher. "Lepke" Buchalter sometimes garroted them, sometimes burned them alive in gasoline.

Stool pigeons abhor the idea of actually appearing at public trials to testify against the men they've incriminated and every good police officer often must tell a zealous prosecutor that he has to get other corroborating evidence to support the data the unnamed pigeon has supplied.

Gangster George Weinberg, who did appear in court at Tom Dewey's request to help secure a criminal conviction of Jimmy Hines, the Tammany political leader, was kept in a secret hideaway for a long time after the trial. He lived in mental torture, brooding about what would happen to his police protection when and if Dewey left office. He finally committed suicide.

Fear Of Reprisal

When the fear of reprisal is so great as to forestall a criminal from turning stool pigeon, police often set one potential pigeon against the other in the hope that one or both may crack. This method was used to put Brooklyn's Murder, Inc. into bankruptcy All the scientific detection devices in the world were unable to make a dent in this most insidious murder combination in American history, and it still might be in business today if not for clever police ruses.

A stoolie named Harry Rudolph, who was serving a term in prison, advised William O'Dwyer—then Brooklyn's District Attorney—that he could implicate Murder, Inc. mobsters "Duke" Maffetore, "Buggsy" Goldstein, "Pretty" Levine and Abe "Kid Twist" Reles in the murder of one Red Alpert (a stool pigeon, by the way). Rudolph wanted release from prison for his help. O'Dwyer agreed to work with him, and promptly arrested three of them while Reles went into hiding.

Lieutenant Osnato began to work on Maffetore, telling him that the gang had been cheating him out of his rightful share of the loot, and that if the chips were down they would let him take the murder rap alone. Although the murder of Alpert was one in which he hadn't even been involved. Maffetore became convinced that his confederates were planning to use him as a scapegoat and turned stool pigeon to save himself.

Orgy Of Trilling

Meanwhile, other police officers were circulating rumours through the underworld that the jailed mobsters were talking plenty, out that they were pinning all the crimes on Reles, not Maffetore. This was designed to smoke Reles out of hiding and it worked beautifully. "Kid Twist" turned himself in and began singing long and sweet carols, not only about the Alpert murder but about every killing that had been executed by Murder, Inc. As a result of this orgy of trilling, Goldstein, Levine, "Homicide Phil" Strauss, "Happy" Maione and a number of other Murder, Inc. directors wound up in the electrocution chamber.

Police bitterly resent the tactics of some informers who play both ends against the middle. There are stool pigeons who ingratiate themselves with the law by doing a little informing on fellow criminals, then turn around and tip off these self-same criminals to upcoming police raids. There are others who pass along a little truthful information with much that is phony. Shrewd detectives sometimes check up by having a third person feed the pigeon some concocted information and then wait to see if the stoolie will turn this information in to them and not distort it in the telling.

"You can't take chances with guys who'll double-cross you," says one veteran police officer. "We expect some sense of honour—even among stool pigeons.

Why Criminal Turns Squealer

Danger Of Double-Crossing Is There

GLAMOROUS GRANDMOTHER

It is true that Marlene Dietrich is a grandmother—the most glamorous of grannies. But it is hard to believe that fact when one sees her as she appears here during a rehearsal for her new radio series "Cafe Istambul" in New York.

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